The New-York Times.

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EUROPE.

The Result of the French Elections a Triumph for the Conservatives.

Possibility of the Restoration of the Orleanists.

Rinderpest Among the Cattle Intended for Suffering Paris.

Reported Loss of a French Transport With 1,250 Men on Board.

English and Canadian Opinion on the High Commission.

THE FRENCH ELECTIONS.

A Reported Monarchical Triumph in the North—The Final Result—Success of the Conservatives.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—A dispatch from Lille says the official result of the elections in the Department of the North will only be published to-morrow. The counting of the votes has been a long and difficult operation. A monarchical triumph is certain, as the Republican majority in the city is but twenty-five per cent., while the monarchists have a majority averaging fifty per cent. in the province.

BORDEAUX, Feb. 10.—The Departments of the Charente Inférieure, Hautes Alpes, Yonne, and the Cities of Dijon and Toulon have elected Republican candidates for the Assembly. The Cities of Nantes, Cahors, and Auch, and the Departments of Creuse, Dordogne, Mayenne, Vendée, Lot, Garonne, and Loire have chosen Conservative, moderate or Liberal Union candidates.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—It is now ascertained beyond a doubt that the result of the French elections is a triumph for the Conservatives.

LONDON, Feb. 11—Noon.—Gens. CHANGARNIER and FAIDHERBE are elected to the National Assembly from the Department of the Somme. The Conservatives have been successful in the circumscription of Rouen by a large majority.

The Elections in Paris—Hugo and Blanqui Among the Elect.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—Paris letters of the 10th state that the result of the elections in the capital was as yet unknown; but it was believed that the list of candidates embracing the names of DELESCLUZE, HUGO and BLANQUE had been chosen. The city was quiet, and the revictualing progressing in a satisfactory manner.

Predictions—Belief in the Establishment of a Provisional Government with the Count de Paris as President.

VERSAILLES, Feb. 10.—A strong belief prevails at the Prussian head-quarters that the French Assembly will frame a Provisional Government, with the Count DE PARIS as President, and provide for a future *plebiscite* on the question of the restoration of the Orleanists or the establishment of a republic. The Duc D'AUMALE has a less chance than his nephew.

THE PROSPECTS OF PEACE.

Attitude of the Germans—Everything Depending on the French National Assembly—The English Government's Efforts.

BERLIN, Feb. 10.—The *Kreuz Zeitung* of to-day says that no decision will be made as to the prolongation of the armistice until it can be seen what chance there is that the French National Assembly will conclude peace.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—The prolongation of the armistice depends entirely upon the temper of the French Assembly toward the Prussian demands as regards a cession of territory, a money indemnity, and the dismantling of the French fortresses on the border of Germany.

BRUSSELS, Feb. 11.—The *Echo du Parlement* says that the British Government has advised Prussia to arbitrate the terms of peace with France in order to secure the collective guarantee of the great Powers of Europe.

PARIS.

An American Vessel at Boulogne With Food for Paris—A Startling Report—Rinderpest Among the Immense Droves of Cattle Intended for the Famished Parisians.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—The brig *J. L. Bowen* has arrived at Boulogne, laden with food for Paris. She is the first American vessel which has visited that port in ten years. The routes to Paris are all open, and travel is restored.

BREST, Feb. 10.—A veritable plague has appeared among the immense droves of cattle intended for the relief of Paris, and a sanitary cordon has been established around the animals which have become infected. The deaths are so numerous that it is impossible to bury the carcasses, and they are, therefore, being loaded on condemned war ships, which are towed out to sea and sunk.

BOSTON, Feb. 11.—The subscriptions to the French Relief Fund now amount to $67,000.

MISCELLANEOUS WAR NEWS.

French Prisoners in Switzerland—Bismarck's Reply to the Request of the Swiss—A Warlike Decree from the Bordeaux Government.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—A dispatch from Versailles says that Count VON BISMARCK declines the request of Switzerland for the opening of negotiations for the return to France of the prisoners detained on Swiss soil, because, in his language, "experience had shown that the French Government was unable to guarantee the abstention of the returned soldiers from taking up arms against Germany." The Count requests of the Government of Switzerland to continue its exercise of the duties of a loyal neutrality, and thereby hasten the return of peace.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—A decree has been issued by the Bordeaux Government which calls out the military class of 1871 immediately.

BRUSSELS, Feb. 10.—M. JULES FAVRE, the member of the French Government, has not arrived at Brussels, as has been reported. The rumor was caused by the fact that a French merchant of the same name is at present in this city.

THE HIGH COMMISSION.

The London Times Has Mixed Feelings—Canada Rejoices at the Prospect—No Annexation, but Neighborly Behavior.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—The *Times* of today "views with mixed feelings the appointment of the Commission." "The settlement of one tangible grievance," it says, "is desirable, but unhappily a treaty has already been rejected by the American Senate, indicating but a slight desire on the part of the Americans to remove the grounds of difference between the two countries. When the principle of the *Alabama* claims is determined, the individual claims will be easily adjusted." The *Times* adds that "the tone of American discussion must change in all respects, if good feeling is to be restored" between America and England.

TORONTO, Ont., Feb. 11.—The Canada papers representing various political parties, express great satisfaction at the appointment of the Commissioners to settle the differences between England and the United States. They consider that the appointment of two Canadian statesmen on the Commission secures a just representation of Canadian rights. They express the hope that the result of the dileberation will be a fair settlement of all differences, and that each country will go on its own way, trying to do what is fair and right to its neighbor. They say we don't wish to be annexed to our friend across the line. Let both countries understand this; and if we cannot become one nation let us continue good neighbors and good customers to one another as in the past.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

A Dowry Wanted for the Princess Louise—Correspondence on the Franco-Prussian War—Why France was not Represented in the Conference—Food for Paris—An Explanation Required on Foreign Relations.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—The House of Lords was mainly engaged to-night with notices of measures of merely local importance.

A message was received from the Queen asking for a dowry for the Princess LOUISE, suitable to the dignity of the Crown. The message was read, and made the order of the day for Monday.

The House then adjourned.

THE FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR.

In the House of Commons, all the correspondence relating to the Franco-Prussian war was presented, and notice was given of many questions to be put to the Government touching its foreign policy.

FRANCE AND THE LONDON CONFERENCE.

Mr. GLADSTONE made an explanation of reasons why France was not represented in the London Conference. He said that the Prussian authorities had promised M. FAVRE a pass for himself to attend the London Conference, if he should be sent as the representative of France, but the Prussian flag having been violated when the application was renewed by M. FAVRE to the military authorities, the bombardment had begun, and M. FAVRE declined to leave Paris.

FOOD FOR PARIS.

Mr. BAXTER, Secretary to the Admiralty, in answer to a question as to the condition of Paris, said the Government had been able to spare 2,500 tons of food for the Parisians, and that 1,000 tons more were ready for shipment.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

Mr. COCHRAN reviewed the foreign relations of the country, and demanded a Ministerial statement relative to the condition of affairs as regards Russia, Prussia, and France.

There was subsequently a brief debate upon business of a local nature, after which the House adjourned.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

The Spanish Government to Monopolize the Cuban Tobacco Trade—The Threatened Duty on Foreign Securities Not to be Exacted in England—Reappointment of British Consuls.

MADRID, Feb. 10.—The Spanish Cortes has passed a law making the sale of Cuban tobacco a monopoly in the hands of the Government.

LONDON, Feb. 11—Noon.—The *Economist* this morning says the Government has relinguished the projected duty on foreign securities.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—The following consular reappointments appear in the London *Gazette* of today:

E. M. ARCHIBALD, at New-York; C. E. K. KORTRIGHT, at Philadelphia; H. J. MURRAY, at Portland: —— HENDERSON, at Boston; G. L. BOOKER, at San Francisco; D. DONOHOE, at New-Orleans; H. T. A. RAINALS, at Baltimore.

Denial of Reported Papal Movements—Any Hostile Demonstration to be Severely Dealt With.

FLORENCE, Feb. 11.—In the Italian Chambers, today, Signor LAUZA, in some remarks in reply to a question, said the rumors which had obtained currency of an enrollment of troops by the Papal authorities were of at least a doubtful nature, as were also the reports of the gathering of suspicious individuals in the Vatican. The speaker added that any movement of the sort would be promptly repressed and punished by the Government.

Reported Disaster on the Coast of France—A French Transport Sunk with 1,250 Men.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 11.—The Liverpool *Courier* of today says that a French transport, with 1,250 persons on board, has foundered off Cape la Hogue, and that all on board were lost.

Rough Weather on the British Coast—Wrecks and Loss of Life.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—There has been a violent gale all along the coast of the United Kingdom. Six ships are ashore near South Shields, and several lives are known to have been lost. Numerous wrecks are apprehended.

Death of the Imaum of Muscat.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—It has been ascertained that the Imaum of Muscat was slain in a recent battle. He will probably be succeeded by SYND TORKES, who was victorious over him.

The Ship-Canal at the Isthmus—Capt. Selfridge's Newly-Discovered Route a Very Old One and a Very Bad One.

The marine reporter of the Associated Press at Aspinwall, writes under date of 2d.:

"You will no doubt see some glowing accounts by this steamer of Capt. SELFRIDGE having 'found a place' for the ocean ship-canal from the Atlantic to the Pacific. One—only one—of his men got across to the Gulf of San Miguel, the old route of Lieut. STRAIN's expedition some years ago, by the Astrato River. Capt. SELFRIDGE found a pass 300 feet high at the lowest elevation. The distance across, as measured on the chart, is 130 miles, most of which is very low swamp land. The distance from the Atlantic to the Pacific by the route of the Panama Railroad is thirty-seven miles, and the summit 262 feet above the sea."

WASHINGTON.

Report of the Commissioner of Education—Private and Unimportant Business in Congress—Revenue Receipts of the Last Six Months—Weekly Treasury Statement—Relief of the Family of Chief-Justice Taney.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—Early in the morning hour of the Senate, Mr. ANTHONY called up again the resolution to print 20,000 extra copies of the educational report. Mr. BAYARD urged the amendment be offered the other day, to omit a portion of the report which gives the opinions of some unnamed educators of Delaware in regard to education in that State, which he considered libelous. The amendment was accepted by Mr. ANTHONY and agreed to, but several Senators coming in just afterward, the motion to amend was reconsidered, and the rest of the morning hour was taken up in its discussion, which was quite amusing. Mr. WILSON thought the report understated the inefficiency of the public schools in all the States, and probably in Delaware. It was worse than even these opinions indicated. Mr. SAWYER explained that the Commissioner had incorporated these opinions because the State authorities of Delaware were unable to furnish any facts, and opposes the amendment on the ground that all the mistakes could not be corrected any way. Mr. CARPENTER thought on that admission the entire report could not be very valuable, from uncertainty as to which of its statements could be trusted. The constitutionality of the formation of the Bureau of Education was called in question, and the subject was laid aside at the end of the morning hour without a vote.

PRIVATE AND MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS IN CONGRESS.

The Senate had set apart today for business from the Committees on Pensions and Private Land Claims. The appropriation bills would have held the day however, but they were at the public printing office for the amendment made in Committee of the Whole last night to be printed. A large number of bills were disposed of in one way or another, but none of them were of general public importance. The business of the House, today, was wholly of a private character. The Senate bill allowing the owners of the *Meteor* damages for illegal libel was passed, with an amendment cutting off the interest. A bill to pay GEORGE F. ROBINSON, the young man who saved Secretary SEWARD's life, $5,000, was also passed. Both of these came from the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

TREASURY STATEMENT.

Balances in the Treasury today—

Coin	$99,448,000
Currency	22,945,400
Coin certificates	31,545,000
Fractional currency received from the Printing division, this week	604,500
Shipments of notes	3,759,053
Shipments of currency	390,146
Held as security for National Bank circulation	350,623,700
Held for public deposits	15,819,500
Fractional currency redeemed and destroyed during the week	644,500
Revenue receipts today	407,583
Total revenue receipts for the month	4,578,726
Revenue receipts for the fiscal year, to date	97,105,977
Mutilated notes burned during the week	573,950
Total amount burned	37,702,212
Bank currency issued for bills destroyed during the week	438,340
Amount due for mutilated notes	15,114,927
Circulation outstanding	308,078,713

FAMILY OF THE LATE CHIEF-JUSTICE TANEY.

A meeting took place to-day in the United States Supreme Court-room to make some provision for the family of the late Chief-Justice TANEY. Attorney-General AKERMAN was selected as Chairman, and Mr. MIDDLETON, Clerk of the Court, as Secretary. Addresses were made by Mr. AKERMAN, Ex-Attorney-General EVARTS, Senators CARPENTER and EDMUNDS and Representatives GARFIELD and POTTER. Messrs. BLAIR, EVARTS, CARPENTER, CARLISLE and Solictor-General BARSTOW were appointed a Committee to carry into effect the object of the meeting. Large subscriptions were made.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR THE FRENCH.

A public meeting is to be held on Tuesday evening for the purpose of receiving donations of money, provisions, clothing, &c., which, with the proceeds of the late fair, will be shipped with expedition in a national vessel to France. A brief and eloquent appeal is made in behalf of the sufferers.

THE PRESIDENT AT BALTIMORE.

The President is absent in Baltimore with Ex-Secretary BORIE. He is expected to return to Washington to-night.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

THIRD SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 11.

PETITION.

Mr. WILLIAMS, of Oregon, presented a petition from citizens of Oregon for an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit the importation, manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquors. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER ON EDUCATION.

Mr. ANTHONY, of Rhode Island, recalled up the resolution to print 20,000 extra copies of the report of the Commissioner of Education.

Mr. BAYARD, of Delaware, moved to strike out, as untrue and libelous, the statements reflecting upon the school system of Delaware.

Mr. ANTHONY assented to the motion, inasmuch as the charge of untruthfulness was made upon the personal knowledge of a Senator. The motion prevailed, but was subsequently reconsidered and debated at length.

Mr. SAWYER, of South Carolina, explained that in consequence of the failure of the State authorities to supply the information applied for, the Commissioner had recourse to the next best source of information, the Principal of the Normal School.

Mr. EDMUNDS, of Vermont, referred to the allusion in the report as not altogether uncomplimentary to the school system of Vermont, and spoke of the impossibility of attaining perfect accuracy in such a work.

Mr. BAYARD defended the educational system of his State.

Mr. CARPENTER, of Wisconsin, made an inquiry as to the authority upon which a Bureau of Education had been established. He could see no more authority for such a bureau than for one upon agriculture or boots and shoes.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, thought the school system of Delaware worse than represented, and that this was the case with all the States.

The discussion was continued without action on the subject until the expiration of the morning hour, by Messrs. HOWE, CARPENTER, CONKLING and SAWYER.

The morning orders were then extended by unanimous consent, to permit the transaction of the following morning business:

OBSTRUCTION OF NAVIGATION.

Mr. VICKERS, of Maryland, from the Committhe on Commerce, reported a bill to prevent obstructions in the waters of harbors and navigable channels of the United States; providing that whenever the Secretary of War shall receive credible information that any of the navigable waters in harbors and navigable channels of the United States will be obstructed by the erection of bridges or other superstructures, he shall cause the same to be thoroughly examined and reported upon by competent engineers, and if upon such report and proof taken by them he shall believe that such material obstruction exists, he shall cause the work upon said bridges to be suspended, and report all the facts to Congress at the commencement of its next session.

COMMERCE WITH ASIA.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, introduced a bill to facilitate commerce between the United States and Asia. Referred to the Committee on Commerce. It provides for incorporating R. S. VAN VALKENBURG, BEN EGGLESTON, THOS. A. SCOTT, JAMES S. WILSON and others as the Asiatic Commercial Company, with a capital of $10,000,000, for the purpose of carrying on commercial business between the United States, China and Japan, and engaging in public works in the last-named countries.

BRIDGE OVER THE MISSISSIPPI.

Mr. SCHURZ, of Missouri, introduced a bill to authorize the construction of bridges across the Mississippi River at Glasgow and Louisiana, Mo. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

EXPORTATION OF PETROLEUM.

Mr. VICKERS, of Maryland, from the Committee on Commerce, reported, with an amendment, the bill relating to the exportation of petroleum, allowing the transfer of petroleum imported from Canada into different packages.

SUBSIDY BILLS.

Mr. POMEROY, of Kansas, moved to set apart an evening session for subsidy bills, but Mr. COLE, of California, objected.

WEST POINT APPROPRIATION.

Messrs. COLE, of California, and HOWELL, of Iowa, from the Conference Committee on the West Point and 1812 Pension bill, made reports, which were concurred in.

PENSION BILLS PASSED.

The day having been set apart for the Committee on Pensions, a number of private bills granting pensions were passed.

LAND BILLS.

Business from the Committees on Public Lands and Private Land Claims was then proceeded with, only those bills being acted upon to which there was no objection. Among these were the following:

On motion of Mr. POMEROY, of Kansas—To cede to the State of Ohio the unsold lands in the Virginia Military District in said State.

To enable the Leavenworth, Lawrence and Galveston Railroad Company to relocate a portion of its road.

On motion of Mr. CASSERLY—To amend the act to reduce the expenses of the survey and sale of public lands, approved May 31, 1862.

Providing for facilitating land surveys by settlers.

All of which bills were passed.

On motion of Mr. HOWE, the bill to extend the time for the completion of a railroad between Madison and Portage City, and giving construction to the acts of Congress granting lands to the State of Wisconsin to aid in the building of railroads, was taken up, and, after discussion, an amendment offered by Mr. CASSERLY was adopted, throwing open the lands within the Company's grant to actual settlement, and imposing other restrictions, and the bill passed.

Mr. POMEROY, of Kansas, called up the bill reported by Mr. POMEROY, from the Committee on Public Lands, to incorporate the Great Salt Lake and Colorado River Railroad Company, to aid in the construction of its road, and for other purposes.

Mr. EDMUNDS, of Vermont, said the bill created a corporation with $15,000,000 of capital; that the proposed road was almost 1,000 miles in length, and the land grant would exceed 1,000,000 of acres. He moved to refer the bill to Committee on Pacific Railroads. Lost, by yeas 15, nays 29.

The bill was then laid aside temporarily, and Mr. PATTERSON introduced a bill to incorporate the New-York, Alexandria, Washington and Georgetown Steam-ship Company. Referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

At 4½ o'clock P. M. the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MEMORIAL.

Mr. CALKIN, of New-York, presented a memorial of the citizens of New-York and Brooklyn, for an appropriation to the American Printing House for the Blind.

PATENT LAWS.

Mr. STARKWEATHER, of Connecticut, introduced a bill to amend the Patent laws so that the requirement that the application shall be made and the specification sworn to by the inventor or discoverer, if living, shall not apply to patents issued and assumed prior to the 8th of July, 1870. Referred.

BEHAVIOR OF WEST POINT CADETS.

Mr. STEVENSON, of Ohio, offered a resolution directing the Secretary of War to communicate information relative to the late fire at the West Point Military Academy and the conduct of the cadets on that occasion; also, any further information he may have touching the late misconduct of the First Class. Adopted.

SALE OF MILITARY RESERVATIONS.

Mr. MORGAN, of Ohio, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported back the Senate bill to provide for the disposition of useless military reservations, with amendments.

The amendments were agreed to, and the bill passed. It authorizes the sale of the military reservations at Forts Lane and Walla Walla, Oregon; Fort Zarah, Kansas; Camp McGarry, Nevada; Fort Sumner, New-Mexico; Forts Essex and Sabine, Louisiana; Forts Wayne and Smith, Arkansas; such portion of Fort Abercrombie as lies east of the Red River of the North, and such portion of Fort Bridge, Wyoming, as are no longer required for military purposes.

PRIVATE BILLS.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of bills of a private character. A large number of pensions and other private bills were passed.

M'GARRAHAN'S CASE.

On motion of Mr. PETERS, the consideration of the McGarrahan case was fixed for next Saturday.

STATUS OF THE INDIANS.

Mr. ARMSTRONG, of Pennsylvania, introduced a joint resolution declaring that hereafter no Indian nation or tribe within the United States shall be acknowledged or recognized as an independent nation, tribe or power, with which the United States may contract by treaty, and that all contracts or agreements hereafter made by and between them or any of them and the United States shall be subject to the approval of Congress, not to be construed as affecting or impairing the obligations of any existing treaty. Referred.

PROTECTION OF LIFE ON STEAM-BOATS.

On motion of Mr. CONGER, of Michigan, the consideration of the bill to protect life on steam vessels was fixed for Thursday next.

INCOME TAX REPEAL.

Mr. HOOPER, of Massachusetts, gave notice that he would next Wednesday move to go into Committee of the Whole for the purpose of taking up the bill to repeal the income tax.

LANDS OF ALASKA.

The House at 2:20 proceeded to the consideration, as a special order, of the bill reported from the Committee on Public Lands extending the land laws of the United States over the Territory of Alaska. After discussionthe bill was passed.

ANOTHER MAIL CONTRACTOR'S CLAIM.

Mr. BOND, of Missouri, from the Post-office Committee, reported a bill for the relief of JOHN E. HAGGERTY, mail contractor of St. Louis, Mo., authorizing a reletting of his contracts. Passed.

A QUORUM.

The Speaker notified the House that it now required 121 members to constitute a quorum, there being 241 names on the roll, only three less than the total number of Representatives.

The House then at 3¼ o'clock adjourned.

Divorce Suit Down East—A Wife Freed From a Drunken and Abusive Husband.

PORTLAND, Me., Feb. 11.—The divorce suit of Mrs. N. J. MILLER against her husband, resulted, today, in a verdict granting her a divorce. This case has attracted much attention, in consequence of the high social position of the parties and of the witnesses. The ground of the complaint was habitual drunkenness and abuse. The defense was a counter charge of the adultery of the plaintiff with Judge GEORGE F. SHEPLEY, of the United States Circuit Court. The wife proved her case, while the husband failed to establish his charges of improper conduct on the part of his wife. The question of alimony is yet to be decided. Mrs. MILLER is the daughter of CHARLES PETERS, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Meteorological Record.

The following is the Signal Service report of the state of the weather and wind last night, Saturday, Feb. 11, at 11:47 o'clock:

Place of Observation.	Height of Barometer.	Thermometer, Degrees.	Direction of the Wind.	Force of the Wind.	State of the Weather.
Augusta, Ga.	30.04	53	S. E.	Calm.	Cloudy.
Baltimore	30.48	34	S. E.	Gentle.	Snow.
Boston, Mass.	30.41	26	N.W.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Buffalo	30.30	23	N. E.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Charleston	30.13	60	S. E.	Brisk.	Cloudy.
Cheyenne	30.07	—10	W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Chicago	30.06	22	N. E.	Brisk.	Snow.
Cincinnati, O.	30.16	29	N.	Gentle.	L. rain.
Cleveland	30.29	21	N. E.	Gentle.	Snow.
Corinne	29.45	28	N.	Gentle.	Fair.
Detroit	30.25	17	N. E.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Duluth, Minn.	30.36	16	....	Calm.	Fair.
Indianapolis	30.04	25	E.	....	Cloudy.
Key West, Fla.	30.12	72	E.	Gentle.	Fair.
Knoxville, Tenn	30.05	42	N.W.	Gentle.	L. rain.
Lake City, Fla.	30.10	67	S. E.	....	Fair.
Milwaukee	30.22	21	E.	Brisk.	Cloudy.
Mobile, Ala.	30.04	64	S.	Brisk.	Cloudy.
Nashville	29.87	43	S. E	....	H. rain.
New-Orleans	29.98	69	S.	Gentle.	Fair.
New-York	30.45	28	S. E	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Omaha	30.24	8	N.	Brisk.	Snow.
Oswego	30.37	16	S.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Philadelphia	30.43	31	E.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Pittsburg	30.33	32	E.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Portland, Me.	30.42	32	....	Calm.	Clear.
Rochester, N.Y.	30.41	21	S. E.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
San Francisco	30.27	48	N.W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Savannah	30.15	63	N.W.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
St. Louis	30.06	26	N. E.	Brisk.	L. rain.
St. Paul	30.38	9	N.	Gentle.	Fair.
Toledo, O	30.27	20	N. E.	Brisk.	Snow.
Washington	30.33	28	....	Calm.	Snow.
Wilmingt'n, N.C	30.19	53	N. E.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
New-London	30.44	21	N.W.	Gentle.	Snow.
Norfolk	30.27	45	N. E.	Brisk.	L. rain.

Barometer corrected for temperature and elevation.

THE LATE DISASTER.

The Testimony of Superintendent Toucey.

Lack of Precautions on the Two Trains—How Easily the Fatal Collision Could Have Been Prevented—The Exact Position of Things When It Occurred—Duties of the Employes, and How They Were Attended To.

From Our Special Correspondent.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Saturday, Feb. 11, 1871.

The public interest in the disaster of Monday night at New-Hamburg, on the Hudson, has not been lessened by the lapse of five days because by the mass of evidence which has been brought together, new and important facts are slowly developed. All these tend to deepen the conviction of disinterested parties, as to the cause and the blame of the calamity. It is not to be supposed that such a wealthy and powerful corporation as the Hudson River Railroad Company is without its hosts of retainers. These are well represented here. Reticence, cunning, and subtlety mark their policy, and not a particle of information is given by them. Mr. TOUCEY is severely polite and affable, but uncommunicative. It is but just to say of him that heretofore his management has been remarkably successful. His system of watching and inspecting the tracks and governing the running of trains has been wise and faithful. If he failed to meet the present crisis adequately it was not owing either to his lack of energy or humanity. The lack of Police and other much-needed arrangements at the scene seems to be greatly regretted by him. He is held in high estimation by the citizens of this place, and possibly much of the blame for any shortcoming that he may be charged with is due to causes beyond his control.

LACK OF PRECAUTION.

This, however, does not excuse the Company from the charge of culpable carelessness. No reasonable person will say that every precaution [illegible] to prevent the accident. A watchman [illegible] should have been near enough to the draw-bridge to have changed that light which sent its white rays to the approaching train and hurried it on to destruction. The exact situation of affairs at the fatal hour is supposed to be as follows: Three or four minutes elapsed from the time the wreck struck the up track and the instant of the collision, ample time for the red glare of danger to have displaced the white gleam of safety. The patent brakes seem not to have operated. The whistle was sounded—contrary to rule—before the patents were put on. If the brakemen had wound them partly by hand, the result would not be as simultaneous—perhaps not so effective. There was no bell-cord on the oil-train, and no way of communicating to the engineer except by lanterns. The two brakemen were in the caboose and one on the engine, while the twenty-six cars, with the tremendous weight of an explosive scarcely less terrible than gunpowder rolled down a heavy grade, from a curved tunnel, to the bridge, dragging a broken axle, which no one there knew of until it had crashed through the ties, broken the train and blocked the fatal draw. The white light, signaling to the lightning express train, tearing up the track from Low Point, three miles distant, that all was right, hung there until destroyed in the flames. And was there no one to blame?

HOW CHEAP SAFETY WOULD HAVE BEEN.

The jury viewed the locality yesterday, and were witnesses of the distance that the draw signal could be seen by up-trains. A watchman at that place, at an expense of a few paltry dollars per month, could have signaled and saved the doomed Pacific express.

MORE EVIDENCE.

At the evening session of the inquest, yesterday, JAMES H. LAWSON, ALFRED VAN ANDEN, JOHN H. VAN SICKLEN and REAMER VAN SICKLEN corroborated the evidence of HOWARD MILLARD, published in Thursday's TIMES.

They were together upon the ice at the moment of the collision; REAMER VAN SICKLEN said that he saw the baggage-car fall; just before it fell a man came out of the rear door, and leaped upon the platform of the next (Buffalo) sleeping-car; when he had got about quarter of the way through, that end gradually sunk, all the south end of the bridge falling just afterward; he disappeared; there were no flames around him then; he wore a square peaked cap like that of a baggage-master; afterward a body was pulled out at that spot; when the car struck the water-level it was in a blaze; the engine was puffing and whirling back its wheels as it dashed over the bridge into the oil-tank.

MR. TOUCEY'S TESTIMONY.

The testimony of Mr. J. M. TOUCEY, Superintendent of the road, was given in a careful, quiet, and clear manner. His appearance indicated great exhaustion of body and mind, and deep, earnest feeling.

He said that conductors are always required to have bell-cords on their trains while in motion; the conductors fell into the habit of using their lanterns, because the bell-rope would not work; the break on the rear of the train is more effective than on any other part, and that is a signal even on a down grade that the engineer can tell; it is immediately felt on the engine, although there is no rule. He continued: I have three brakemen on all trains; if I had but one I would put him on the last car; the places of the three are one at either end, and the other as near the middle of the train as possible; these are to go over the cars toward each other; on box oil-cars there is a place for brakemen; they should be there while the train is in motion; but one at a time is allowed to go in the caboose to keep warm; I have heard no complaints about the oil-car brakes not holding; had the brakeman been in the middle of that oil train, he might have known of the break, and had there been a bell-cord he might have notified both engineer and conductor; in the forward car the bell-rope rests upon the top; it should not run through brake handles: I never knew of it being so fixed; there are verbal orders to that effect; all trains are examined before leaving Albany; men are detailed especially for that purpose—night and day hands; conductors and brakemen are to do the same at water stations where they stop; no change has been made this Winter different from any previous season at the New-Hamburg Station draw; men are stationed there to attend to the signals at all times; that draw light has especial reference to the Summer-time when the draw is used; I don't regard it as necessary in the Winter; the man is working as far down as old Troy in the Winter season; he lights and extinguishes that lantern; the same number of men are employed this Winter at that draw as formerly; there has been no new order issued in regard to these employes; that draw is considered just as strong as the trestle-work, and safe for trains to run at full speed; there is no order for any train to slow-up there; the up express-train of that night, I think, could not be stopped under 1,500 feet; if all exertion had been made, it seems to me that it might have been brought up; if the cord is pulled there is never any failure of the patent brakes to work; a train like that oil-train, of thirty cars, going down the grade out of that tunnel, with brakes on could be stopped in half a mile. [Here he explained the arrangement of the bell-cord and the operation of the patent brakes.] The rule is when the engineer sees danger not to blow his whistle, but to put on the patent brakes; that night I saw that engineer (SIMMONS) not three minutes before the train left Thirtieth-street, and told him it was a bad night, and if he had lost time not to attempt to make it up; in the tanks of the oil train that night was crude oil; the barrels were refined oil; it is my business to see that the rules are enforced; a man can walk on the planks, three feet wide, on the top of the train while in motion; since the order was issued about having bell-cords, there has been no complaint made to me of negligence of this rule; special orders require the conductors to see that these cords are on; I consider the engineer of that oil-train a perfectly competent person; those oil-tanks hold about forty barrels each; the engine of the express dashed into and threw the tank between the tracks, the engine then leaped through the bridge; the Buffalo car followed; the oil flew into the fire-box and instantly ignited; the trucks all lay in a line with the bridge, which proves conclusively that the bodies of the cars were lifted from the track; there has not been any reduction in the force of watchmen and signal-men on the road this Winter; a man at the draw could not have had time to change the signal.

OPERATIONS OF THE SCENE OF DEATH.

This morning the derricks were planted at the abutment in position to raise the sunken locomotive Constitution. Her brass work glimmers in the water, and the black, bruised smoke-stack is visible at low tide. Divers are to examine the locality and hope to find the body of the heroic "Doc" SIMMONS, his unknown companion, and perhaps others. An immense quantity of twisted axles and iron *débris* have been hoisted ashore. Their condition indicates how fearfully intense the heat must have been. The double track trestles will be placed in position as soon as these impediments are removed.

A. ST. C.

Grappling for the Engine—Discoveries of a Diver—The Supposed Body of the Stranger who was Riding on the Engine Discovered.

NEW HAMBURG, N. Y., Feb. 11.—GEORGE POLK, a submarine diver of Poughkeepsie, has made two descents at the wreck to place grapplings about the locomotive. The engine lies on its side, and the cab is entirely gone. The diver observed that the engine was reversed. On the fireman's side of the engine the diver found a bundle of some kind, and on touching it felt a button on a coat. On the bundle were two heavy rods. It is supposed the bundle is the body of the stranger who was riding with the engineer. It is thought the engine will be raised this afternoon.

The Investigation by a Legislative Committee.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 11.—The Railroad Committee of the Assembly will commence, on Tuesday morning, 14th inst., at 9 o'clock, at their rooms, taking the testimony in regard to the New-Hamburg railroad disaster. Persons having facts in the case are requested to communicate at once with the Chairman of the Committee, Hon. JOHN L. FLAGG, at Albany.

THE LATE GEORGE S. BENEDICT.

How He Met His Death in the Terrible Disaster—Recovery and Identification of His Body.

From the Cleveland Herald, Feb. 10.

We are indebted to H. M. HANNA, who took in charge the remains of the late GEORGE S. BENEDICT, killed on Monday night by the Hudson River Railroad disaster, and brought them to this city, for a detail of the circumstances connected with his death, the finding of the body, &c., which will be read with interest by all the friends of the deceased. Mr. BENEDICT, Mr. HANNA, HENRY C. WINSLOW and ALBERT GILLETT, junior member of the firm of H. T. GILLETT & SON, of Buffalo, went to New-York in company, combining pleasure with business, it being their intention to spend a week or two in that and other Eastern cities. After remaining five days in New-York Mr. BENEDICT and Mr. GILLETT decided to return home. Mr. BENEDICT had intended to prolong his absence considerably beyond that time, expecting to visit Philadelphia and Boston, but having finished his business in New-York, and being somewhat anxious to return, he concluded to do so. He would have stayed longer had not Mr. GILLETT, who was one of his intimate friends, been compelled to return to Buffalo. They were urged by Mr. WINSLOW and Mr. HANNA not to go for a few days, but Mr. GILLETT could not yield to their solicitations, and Mr. BENEDICT determined to accompany him, on Monday night. By a singular fatality they took passage on the ill-starred train, and engaged their berths in that doomed car, which went down wrapped in flames, and every occupant of which, without a single exception, perished in that fearful holocaust.

During the day, on Monday, Mr. BENEDICT and Mr. GILLETT made arrangements for their departure. Mr. GILLETT having a little leisure at his command, suggested that he would go to the railroad office and engage their sleeping-car berths, to which Mr. BENEDICT assented. Himself going to Buffalo, he naturally secured them in the car for that place; had this mission fallen to the lot of Mr. BENEDICT, he would doubtless have taken the through car, and they would have been saved. Mr. GILLETT was also acquainted with Mr. VOSBURGH, the conductor of the Buffalo coach, and this may have influenced his fatal choice.

Mr. BENEDICT and Mr. GILLETT dined Monday afternoon with Mrs. and Mr. BOYD, mother-in-law and brother-in-law of Mr. GILLETT, at the hotel, which was the head-quarters of the party. After dinner they were engaged in the final preparations for their departure, the train leaving the Hudson River Depot at 8 o'clock. Mr. WINSLOW was writing a letter to send to his friends in Buffalo, by Mr. GILLETT, Mr. HANNA having given verbal messages for his family to Mr. BENEDICT. Before the letter was finished the porter of the hotel rapped at the door and informed the gentlemen that they had no time to lose if they wished to reach that train, as the weather was extremely cold and some time would be occupied in reaching the depot. Mr. HANNA and Mr. WINSLOW informed the porter in an undertone that they did not want their friends to leave that night, and suggested that he quietly take his departure from the room. Mr. BENEDICT overheard the conversation, and playfully remarked, "Oh, no; you can't play that little game on us." He told Mr. WINSLOW he would have to send his letter by mail, as it was impossible for them to wait longer, and a few moments later the carriage whirled the two away from their sight forever. They reached the depot just in time, having but a few moments in which to establish themselves in the coach, and they were off on their ride to death.

Not finding Mr. WINSLOW at the hotel, Mr. HANNA left word for him to follow, and, ordering a carriage, he drove to the Hudson River Depot. He applied to Mr. VANDERBILT for a locomotive to transport him to the scene of disaster, but was told that a train would leave within an hour. While waiting here he saw parties who had just arrived from the wreck, and learned from them a full confirmation of the sad news of the Buffalo car, and he then again telegraphed to Mr. GEORGE A. BENEDICT, stating the facts, which left no doubt as to the fate of his son.

The train reached Fishkill, eight miles from the scene of disaster, at about 4½ o'clock. It went no further, for some unexplained reason, and Mr. HANNA and Mr. WINSLOW, the latter having joined Mr. HANNA at the depot in New-York, engaged a sleigh and proceeded on the ice to New-Hamburg. The trip occupied nearly an hour, and they arrived at the scene at about 5½ o'clock. Their first inquiries were for the bodies of their friends, and they were informed that all the bodies had been sent to Poughkeepsie. They learned that among the first bodies recovered in the morning were those of Mr. BENEDICT, Mr. GILLETT, ARTHUR PEASE and his wife. They were taken from the same spot, and it is supposed they were sitting together, enjoying a friendly chat, when the crash came that almost in an instant sent them all into eternity. The bodies were taken from the water, which filled the car to the depth of four or five feet. The car had burned to the water's edge, leaving only bent and blackened rods of iron to tell of the utter destruction.

Most of the bodies were not badly burned, and it is supposed that the victims died almost instantly from the suffocating smoke and intense heat which filled the car as it went down deluged by the blazing oil and wrapped in a literal sheet of flame. All the bodies recovered were fully dressed, only excepting those of Mr. FOWLER, wife and three children, showing that none of the occupants of the car had retired to their berths, save this family.

Mr. HANNA and Mr. WINSLOW hastened to Poughkeepsie, nine miles north, where they arrived about 6½ o'clock. Entering the telegraph office, the lady operator showed them a full list of the bodies received in which were the names of Mr. BENEDICT and Mr. GILLETT, and then perished the last lingering hope that they might still be alive. They went to the rooms of the undertaker, where lay fourteen bodies awaiting identification. Those of Mr. BENEDICT and Mr. GILLETT were recognized at once, although considerably disfigured. Mr. BENEDICT's face was badly scorched and blistered, the mustache burned off, the hair singed, and the lips badly swollen. The hands were also blistered, but there were no injuries to other parts of the body, showing that he had not suffered from the concussion. The clothes and hair were saturated with oil. The injuries to Mr. GILLETT were similar to those of his friend. The bodies were carefully cleansed, clothed and placed in caskets for transportation to Cleveland and Buffalo respectively. From the Coroner they received all the valuable effects found upon them—watches, rings, money, &c., nothing having been lost. The clothing of Mr. BENEDICT was scarcely burned at all, and it is probable that he quickly became insensible from suffocation and sank into the water.

They left with the bodies at 6½ o'clock Wednesday morning, accompanied by Mr. TOWNSEND, and also by C. T. ROBINSON, of New-York, in charge of the bodies of Mr. and Mrs. PEASE. They arrived at Buffalo at 1 o'clock Thursday morning. They were met at the depot by a large number of the friends of the dead, and the scene was a very affecting one. A delegation from Cleveland, consisting of J. V. N. YATES, THOMAS WALTON, J. W. CUNNINGHAM and J. M. COLT, joined the Cleveland gentlemen at Buffalo, as a mark of respect to the deceased.

THE RECEPTION OF THE BODY AT CLEVELAND.

Many minutes before the appointed time for the arrival of the train bearing the remains of Mr. BENEDICT a large number of friends were in waiting at the depot. The train was prompt on time, and no delays were experienced, everything being in readiness. The remains were inclosed in a rosewood casket, and this in a plain box; and over this, upon its reception from the car, a pall was thrown by the undertaker in attendance. The willing shoulders of eight gentlemen bore the saddest burden that had ever rested on them to the hearse, and there flowers were strewn in profusion, by the hands of lady friends, upon the pall. The hearse moved slowly to the residence of the family of the deceased, accompanied by those who had attended at the depot, and there, in the pleasant little cottage, in the family sitting-room, the dearest spot on earth to him, was deposited all that is left of "Dear GEORGE."

THE TENNESSEE.

A Captain Reports at Philadelphia Having Passed Her at Sea.

Nothing Yet Heard at Washington—The Navy Department Confident of Her Safety—Tidings Not Expected Until the 19th.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Feb. 11.—The bark *W. E. Anderson*, Capt. W. H. C. DRUMMOND, from Prussia, reports:

Jan. 19.—While blowing a strong gale from the north-east, and a heavy sea running, passed a large bark-rigged man-of-war steamer, standing southward, under close-reefed topsails, in latitude 36°, longitude 72° 50', steaming slowly.

The Captain is sure the steamer was the *Tennessee.*

NO NEWS AT WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—No news has been received at the Navy Department from any quarter concerning the *Tennessee*. Naval officers of long experience in the service reiterate no reason whatever for apprehensions of her safety, believing that she has already arrived at the port of her destination, but has no facilities for communication.

THE MEANS OF COMMUNICATION.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In order to allay the anxiety which seems to exist on account of absence of news from the steam-ship *Tennessee*, we would request you to state through the columns of your journal that unless a special vessel is dispatched to Havana from San Domingo, which is hardly probable, as the distance to that place is nearly as far as to Hampton Roads, it would be almost impossible to hear of her arrival out before the 19th inst., when the St. Thomas mail is due at this port, bringing, in case of connection by the Spanish and Dominican mail steamer, news from San Domingo City to the 10th, this being the only steam communication with that place, except by the steamer from St. Thomas touching there on the 20th and arriving in Havana on the 28th, and the steam-ship *Tybee*, from San Domingo to this port, due on 22d inst. We shall, in all probability, then and not before, hear of the arrival of the *Tennessee* at San Domingo City.

SPOFFORD BROS. & CO.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Feb. 10, 1871.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

A Raid on Chinese Cigar-Makers—Death Caused by a Doctor—Soup Material for Chicago—New Silver Mines in Arizona—A Fine Crop of Oranges in California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 11.—The revenue officers made a raid upon the Chinese quarters last night and captured fourteen unlicensed cigar-makers, who work only in the night time....Mrs. JOSEPH W. HAND died on the 9th of February, and her body has been exhumed by the Coroner, who has ascertained that her death was caused by an abortion procured by Dr. CHARLES O. DONNELL, who is already under suspicion of having caused the death of a French woman in the same manner....The schooner *Cygnet* is coming up the coast with one hundred turtle from Scammons' Lagoon, in Lower California, for Chicago....An immensely rich silver mine has been discovered in the Bradshaw district in Arizona, near Prescott, causing much excitement....The California orange crop is very fine. Many thousands of orange and lemon trees have been planted in the central part of this State.

THE MINERS' STRIKE

The Working Men's Association Agrees to Resume Work on the 15th—The Operators Have no Faith in Resumption.

TAMAQUA, Penn., Feb. 11.—At a meeting of the Working Men's Benevolent Association, the question of resumption of work was brought up. After considerable discussion and amendments being offered and withdrawn, it was decided, on motion of W. H. WILLIAMS, that all the counties shall resume work on the 15th of February.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., Feb. 11.—But a few coal operators were present at the meeting today. The meeting adjourned until next Monday, when a full attendance is expected. The general feeling among coal operators is, that there will be no resumption on the 15th inst., the operators being not willing to resume on the last basis.

THE SOUTH.

Political Matters in Arkansas—Ousting the Lieutenant-Governor—Resignation of a Judge—Gov. Clayton Asked to Speak Out—Sudden Death of a Professor at New-Orleans.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Feb. 11.—The *Avalanche* Little Rock special says that the report of the Committee recommending that Lieut.-Gov. JOHNSON be ousted, has been referred to the Judiciary Committee.—Mr. BOWEN, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Arkansas, has tendered his resignation to Gov. CLAYTON. A resolution has passed the Senate, calling on CLAYTON to make known at once whether it his intention to accept the Senatorship.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 11.—CHARLES J. [illegible], A Professor in the French St. Theresa School, fell dead today from heart disease.

THE WEST.

The Cincinnati and Southern Railroad—Lobbyists to be Sent to Washington—Fire at Detroit—Suicide in Michigan—Unprofitable Burglary.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Feb. 11.—A special meeting of the Board of Trade, this evening, on the Cincinnati and Southern Railroad, passed a resolution requesting Congress to pass Senator SHERMAN's bill, granting a charter to the road through Kentucky, and asking similar action from other Southern cities. H. N. SNYDER was appointed as delegate to present the resolution to Congress. A public meeting of the citizens on the same subject has been called for Monday night.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb. 11.—The Cincinnati Board of Trade has adopted a resolution declaring that the Cincinnati Southern Railroad is a work of national importance, and appointed a committee to proceed to Washington and ask for the necessary legislation. The Georgia Commissioners to the Kentucky Legislature on behalf of the Southern Railroad were present and addressed the meeting....S. C. NEWTON, a prominent merchant, died today....It has been snowing hard since noon.

DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 11.—Custom-house Block, on the dock, was burned this morning. It was occupied by TROWBRIDGE & WILCOX, ship chandlers, and by numerous offices and sail-lofts on the upper floors. The building was damaged to the extent of $20,000 and the stock destroyed, including the sails and rigging of twelve or fifteen buildings, valued at $20,000. The amount of insurance on the property in the sail-lofts is unknown. The building and TROWBRIDGE & WILCOX were insured for $30,000....A farmer, named GOODRICK, was found hanged in his barn in the town of Grand Blanc, yesterday. It is supposed that he committed suicide.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 11.—Early Friday morning burglars entered the liquor-store of [illegible] & Co. and forced open the safe. The job was pecuniarily unsuccessful.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

FREDERICUS REX (OLD FRITZ.)

BY WILLIBALD ALEXIS.

A Favorite Song in the Prussian Camp.

Fredericus Rex, our King and our Lord,
He called to his soldiers to buckle on sword,
Two hundred battalions, of squadrons ten score,
To each man some sixty cartouches or more.

"You rascals!" His Majesty was pleased to say,
"Like men every one you serve me today;
They grudge me Silesia, the Grafschaft of Glatz,
And the one hundred millions locked up in our Platz.

The Empress and French are in league as I find,
And the Empire of Rome with the pair has combined;
The Russians have fallen on Prussian land, too,
Up and show them what Prussians in earnest can do.

My Generals Schwerin and Field Marshal Keith,
With Ziethen, are ready and armed to the teeth;
Potz Mohren, Blitz, Hagel, French look to your ears,
You little know Fritz and his old Grenadiers.

Now, Louisa, adieu! Don't cry; never fear,
Some bullets fly crooked, remember, my dear;
If each bullet went straight and plump into its mark,
We Kings should be soon left alone in the dark.

The musket-ball makes but a little round hole,
The cannon-ball knocks apart body and soul;
The bullets are all made of iron and lead,
Yet many a shot misses many a head.

Their guns of calibre are smaller and fewer;
From Prussia the foe get no cannon, be sure,
The Swedes have such cursed bad money, you know;
What the Austrians have, time will speedily show."

Fredericus Rex, whom the laurel wreath crowns,
If you'd only but now and then plunder some towns;
Fredericus Rex, ere your banner was furled,
We'd chase you the devil clean out of the world.

—*All the Year Round.*

NEW-YEAR'S EVE WITH PROF BRUMBLE.

Brumble belonged to an Icarian family. He was a Professor, who professed no knowledge concerning the island province of ancient Greece, whence an ancestral Brumble set forth on those adventurous wanderings which probably ended in the Westminster-road. If Prof. Brumble had been asked the way to Icaria, he would honestly have owned that he could not tell you which turning to take. And yet he belonged to an Icarian family; or rather, we should say, an Icarian Family—with a capital *F*—belonged to him.

The classic simplicity of an Icarian home invested with characteristic freedom and grace the lodgings of Prof. Brumble, in one of the back streets of the Borough of Southwark. Prof. Brumble and his infant sons were the principal subjects of the art which adorned the cheaply-papered walls. There was a maple-framed lithograph, which represented Prof. Brumble in the light costume of Icaria, reclining on his back on a spangled velvet mattress of peculiar form, kicking three Icarian boys of different sizes into the air, and holding up a fourth Icarian boy by the sole of his foot, while the boy who was thus held threw half a dozen carving-knives from hand to hand, and all the sovereigns of Europe sat in a semicircle, asking one another what was to come next. There was a highly-stippled half-length staring photographic likness of Prof. Brumble in fashionable but florid morning dress, with his right thumb carelessly hooked in a massive watch-chain, and with a profusion of medals and jewelry scattered all over him. There were four several photographs, also touched up by hand, portraying Master Alexis Brumble, Master Willie Brumble, Master Tommy Brumble, and the marvelous Little Bob, sons of the Professor. There was a sixth elaborately-finished photograph, bringing the whole Icarian family, father and four sons, into one interesting portrait-group, all of a row, and attired in garments the sight of which might have stirred the master-minds of Morris and Poole, respective heads of the Pall-mall and Savile-row schools of sartorial art, to admiration not unmixed with envy. There was, finally, a large frame with many small compartments, each containing a miniature photograph of the conventional *carte-de-visite* form and size, the entire series comprehending all the public aspects of Icarian relationship: as, for example, the Professor gracefully poised upside down, with his legs very wide apart, and the crown of his head resting on the apex of a pyramid of decanters; Alexis Brumble, with the marvelous Little Bob buckled round his waist as a belt, holding out the two brothers, Willie and Tommy, at arm's length; and all four boys made up somehow into a human wheelbarrow, with one pair of legs grasped as handles by the Professor. In this comprehensive gallery of Icarian portraiture, it was clearly insisted upon that the humorist of the family circle was Little Bob, whose grotesque wardrobe and perruques were of infinite variety.

Such was the art, severely monotonous, that sufficed for the decoration of Prof. Brumble's parlor, in the back street of the Borough of Southwark. The articles of utility were yet simpler in their kind. Two candles, lighting the small apartment, were stuck in the necks of bottles which had contained the invigorating fluid, Guinness' Dublin Stout. That uncomfortable piece of furniture, a "sofa-bedstead," occupied a conspicuously mournful position on the side of the room opposite the fire-place. A book-case with glass doors, whereof one had sustained a compound fracture, held food for the body instead of for the mind; half of a half-quartern loaf, two Yarmouth bloaters, a short quarter of a pound of butter, and a slice of cheese, together with a transparent, sickly, green-glass bottle labeled "Old Tom," being ranged on the two most accessible shelves. The room boasted but one table, a common Kidderminster drugget worn into holes here and there, a colorless old hearthrug, four or five chairs, seemingly too incorrigible to be worth caning, a wooden stool, and a Dutch clock crowned with holly. This plant and berry of Noël was likewise distributed in sparse little sprigs about the frames of the Icarian pictures, and the sea-shells, china stags, and cracked pair of vases on the mantel-piece.

Prof. Brumble was alone, but not lonely. He was one for whom no walls of stone could make a prison, and no iron bars a cage. If there did not happen to be a cat or dog in his company, he would place himself on friendly terms with the newest and least sociable of long clay pipes, or would open his heart with his snuff-box as he took a pinch and nodded to his friend the steady old Dutch clock, or would whisper his secrets to the flickering coals in the little grate, or would hold deep communings with his glass of grog. A man of vast intellectual resources, then? Well, no. Honestly, candidly, and ill-naturedly speaking, no. Prof. Brumble was rather a fool than otherwise; and the dullness of his natural genius had not been perceptibly polished with the emery paper of worldly experience. He would sometimes tell you, quite superfluously, that he was "no scholar." He was a good ground and lofty tumbler, was Prof. Brumble; and, according to his light, he was a good father to his tumbler-boys. "If I knew how to put 'em to a better trade than my own, I'd do it gladly," he had been heard to say. "After all, they might have been put to many a worse. And if it's only in my power to drag 'em up to the purfession, why, ain't that better than leaving them to theirselves and not dragging 'em up at all?"

It would be uselessly cruel to tell such a man as Brumble that juvenile acrobatism, in the eyes of all right-thinking people, is a most unlovely thing.

Prof. Brumble sits by the fire, watching a saucepan of potatoes, to keep them "near the boil," and yet away from it; for "taturs biled is taturs spiled" was a moral axiom in the Professor's philosophy. He has not been sitting there so long but that the unseasonable mud on his boots, and half way up the calves of his trousers, is yet wet, and the potatoes are as hard as tennis-balls. Nevertheless the impatient Professor has already tried those vegetables with an iron fork; but, having found them wanting in any responsive tenderness, he has laid down the fork and taken up his pipe, at which he puffs reflectively.

"The lads 'll be a good half hour yet," he murmured; "so 'll the taturs."

The Professor was a rather grave-faced man, who had reached the time of life when people whose business it is to look young betray an uneasy consciousness of beginning to look old. His dark hair, too plentifully silvered, was carefully brought forward over each ear, and arranged in military twists on the temples. His black mustache, dyed and waxed with scrupulous nicety, had the disagreeable effect of attracting public attention to the redness of his nose—evidently the Professor's weakest point. Achilles was vulnerable in the heel; Brumble's painfully apparent sensitiveness to the arrows of derision was resident in his nose.

From his seat in front of the little parlor-fire and the simmering potatoes on the hob, Prof. Brumble twice or thrice arose, as if struck by a sudden remembrance, and went down-stairs into the kitchen, returning always with his troublesome feature several tones heightened in hue. Then he sat down again in the one elbow-chair of the establishment, and resumed the solace of his long clay pipe.

"Afore I began to get stiff in the giants," he said to himself, "I shouldn't have had this little chance of stealing a march on the lads and giving them a bit of a surprise. It's odd as every misfortune in life seems to be softened somehow to a chap, if he only looks at it the right way."

Here the Professor paused, and "looked at it" through the cloud of tobacco-smoke. He sighed, not so much from sadness as from the mere exertion of thinking, laid down his pipe, lifted the lid of the saucepan, and tried the potatoes again. They were still obdurate; and he shook his head at them reprovingly.

"Afore my stiffness of the giants set in, as it has set in of late most undeniable, I went through all the scenes with the lads to the last. They go through the most part by theirselves now. What's the consequence? To-night I gives 'em the slip, and comes straight away home. Ah, would you?"

This sudden turn of the Professor's soliloquy was caused by the bubbling up of the water in the potato saucepan, which was instantly and ignominiously banished to the dark side of the hob.

"Straight away home I comes to-night, though not my practice to leave the theatre without the boys. But Alick's as good as a father tó the three little uns."

Alexis or Alick Brumble, it may be parenthetically observed, was nearly fifteen years old.

"They're as safe with him as they would be with the Chief Superintendent of Police," continued the Professor, taking off the lid of the saucepan, and addressing the potatoes. "That lad is a good son—and a excellent artist."

The potatoes were beginning to soften, and Prof. Brumble relented toward them, and spoke in a mild voice.

"He's a comfort to a man whose giants has begun to stiffen," said the Professor. "He was a comfort and a help to me afore he was twelve year old. When I got the bad fall in the circus at Nischnei-Nowgorod, and was laid on the broad o' my back for six mortal weeks, I trusted him to carry eight hundred roubles to Petersburg, and arrange the business there with my old pardner, which is dead and gone.

Trying the potatoes once more with the iron fork, Prof. Brumble found they were cooked enough to have the water strained away from them, and to be left, with a dry cloth on the top, to their own devices. He rose, and took them down-stairs, for the purpose of submitting them to final operations.

On his return from the kitchen, with the inevitable addition to the normal tinge of his nose, Prof. Brumble spread a cloth on the table, and arranged covers for five, breathing on each knife in turn, and giving it an extra polish on the sleeve of his coat. These preparations complete, he sat down again before the fire, knocked the ashes out of his pipe, and said to it confidentially:

"They'll think, when they come in, that the goose as they'll get a sniff on belongs to the other lodgers. I'll let 'em think so, till I've put the bread and cheese on the table; and then I'll go and fetch the bird, and the taturs, and the apple-sauce, and all the et ceteras."

Having made this important communication, he laid the pipe on the shelf; and almost as soon as he had done so, a single knock sounded sturdily on the street door.

"One," said the Professor, ready to count more knocks if they should come. No more knocks did come; and the Professor said decisively, "That's them."

The street door was quickly opened to the four boys by their Icarian father; and they bundled breathless into the room.

"Father—" Tommy Brumble was beginning.

"Be quiet, will you, Tommy," said Alexis; "Bob's to tell, 'cause he's the youngest. Didn't we say so, coming along?"

"Father," said Little Bob, "we've got a surprise for you."

"What is it, my man?" asked the Professor, somewhat taken aback, and much hoping it might not be a goose.

"Four new tricks," said the child. "Here, Alick, cut away; you go first."

Alick, having carefully inspected the table, which indeed was a tolerably strong one, being of the kind commonly made for kitchen use, and having cleared away the knives and forks, the one salt-cellar, the three cracked tumblers, and the bottles of light, measured his distance, pulled off his shoes, drew a long breath, bent slowly back, and gradually brought himself to a position in which, resting on his chest and forearms, from hand to elbow, he touched with his feet also the ground between his shoulders, and, of course, in front of his head. Difficult as the posture is with tumblers, it is not an uncommon one; and usually when it is assumed, the feet are lifted up and pointed down again by alternate depression and elevation of the lower part of the body, in see-saw mode. Brumble had seen his eldest son perform the trick, so far, hundreds of times, and he knew that more was now to be attempted. Having at last got feet and hands firmly on the ground, Alexis Brumble looked up from between his legs, and then leaped, frog-like, on the table.

"Well done!" said the Professor.

It was now the second boy's turn; and he, too, began by bending his body backward in an unnatural and, it must be confessed, injurious manner. He did not touch the ground with his hands, as the eldest brother had done, but grasped the ankles firmly, and brought his head and face forward between the legs; then, quitting hold of his ankles and stretching forth his hands, he danced, very cleverly, a strange sort of fandango.

"Well done," said Prof. Brumble again; "very well done indeed!"

Tommy's trick was unlike either of the tricks which had severally been shown by Alexis and Willie. It was not so astonishing, but, in a certain way, it was more skillful. Standing on his head, the boy juggled with two chalk eggs and a bootjack.

"Bray-vo!" said Brumble, touched by the simplicity of the feat. "I should like always to see more of the hanky-panky and less wrenching of the body and limbs. But what are you to do, if the public wants a thing? Why, give it 'em."

Little Bob's turn had come to show his latest accomplishment; and having got a clear field, he commenced with what is called "the splits." That is to say, he stretched his legs apart until their tiny length touched the ground; and then, with a rapidity which could only have been attained by arduous practice, he turned right and left, wagging his bit of a body now to this foot, now to that, and assuming a quaintly grim expression of countenance, the nearest infantile approach to a copy of the Green Demon. It was, however, noticeable, that Little Bob's *diablerie* was all on one side of his face. The other beamed with delight in his performance, and sly satisfaction at its effect on the small company of spectators.

For the fourth time Brumble applauded; and taking the child in his arms kissed him. Do you think that when, for your pleasure, or that of a host of gaping idlers, with whom, dear reader, you, of course, have nothing in common, the gymnast of the music-halls "draws bitter and perilous breath," his nightly kiss to the boy who shares his toil and danger is necessarily a mere acted lie? It is part of the performance, no doubt. After seeing it once or twice, we know when the little show of endearment is coming. But supposing, as a not impossible hypothesis, that a real affection subsists between the man and his child. I can't see much force in the argument that, because a certain caress is always timed to a particular moment, and is given in public, it has no spirit or meaning. It was Brumble's way, on the stage or in the circus, to take up little Bob after his principal trick and to kiss him. He did the same thing out of simple force of habit, then, in his Southwark lodging? Have it as you please.

"Well, boys, now let's have supper," said the deceptive Brumble. "You, Alick, just set them things right as you've put wrong on the table; and you, Willie, get the bread-and cheese out 'o the bookcase; and you, Tommy fetch the beer. Bob and me will superintend."

"Supper intend," echoed Willie; "that's what you mean, father, isn't it?"

"Who's been a-learning of you to make puns?" asked the Professor. "I hope that ain't what they put into your head at school."

"No, not anything half so jolly," retorted Alick.

"Don't go talking afore the young uns like that," said Prof. Brumble, regarding his eldest son as a man grown and hardened in the ways of the world. "You ought to know better at your time o' life. Settin' 'em agin their eddication! Here, I say; come here. What was the last lesson about?"

"We don't learn the same lessons, all of us, father; 'cause we're not all in one class," said Willie. "I was learning about Frederick the Great, up to tea-time this evening."

"Well, what was you a-learning about Frederick the Great? He was a Emperor, wasn't he?"

"Yes, father. No; not exactly an Emperor. A King—the King of Prussia."

Brumble's recollection of his school-days was extremely faint; but he had some kind of a notion that boys always gave wrong answers to educational questions. At least, he knew he did. So, dubiously but sternly looking into the face of his second son, he said:

"Don't go making any mistake, now. Are you sure he wasn't King of Portugal?"

"No, father, indeed; he was King of Prussia, really."

"How many thousand years ago did he live?" asked Brumble. "Steady now; don't answer till you've thought it over in your mind."

"Not any thousands, father—not a hundred; he died in 1786."

The Professor was disappointed, but convinced. He could not doubt the unhesitating statement, confirmed as it was by chronological figures which sounded too real to have been imagined. At the same time, the greatness of King Frederick was very much diminished in Prof. Brumble's estimation by the discovery that the monarch in question had not reigned at a period more remote.

Tommy, who had escaped this severe historical examination by going to the public house at the corner, now returned with the supper beer in two jugs. The Professor would have liked to put him through his facings also, but the goose in the oven downstairs demanded attention.

"I'v heerd the doctors say as cheese eat at night lays heavy on the chest," said the Professor, ominously regarding the slab of single Gloster which Willie had placed on the table.

"Come, father, what's the good of saying that?" Willie expostulated. "It never disagrees with any of us. If we're hungry, and don't eat too much of it, there's no fear of indigestion."

"But are you hungry, though?" Professor Brumble asked with great interest. "Are you really hungry, lads?"

"Hungry!" the boys echoed; "rather!"

"Well, then," the Professor rejoined, "don't be in a hurry. I'll see if there ain't some watercreases down below."

"There's something else there that's good," observed Alick

"What do you mean?" asked the Professor.

"Why," interposed Tommy, "a roast duck or a sucking pig, or something jolly; we smelt the sage and onions directly we came in, didn't we Alick?"

"Them Perkinses never goes long without a hot supper," Prof. Brumble remarked, with overacted assumption of envy.

"I don't blame 'em, neither," said Alick. "Besides, it's New-Year's Eve."

"Well, I'll just go and see after them creases," the Professor said; and away he went, soon to come back again, of course, with that noble bird the savory fame of whose virtues had preceded him in a warm gush of odor.

The curtain was up now, and Prof. Brumble could practice no further deceit in respect to the entertainments of the evening. He therefore told the boys that if they would go down-stairs, they would find something else to fetch from the front kitchen, for accompaniment to the goose. In less than a minute and three-quarters Alick, Willie, Tommy, and little Bob had set on the parlor-table half a dozen warm plates (one plate for the bones,) apple-sauce in a basin, gravy in a tea-cup, and potatoes in an earthen pan.

"Our Christmas Day's dinner was a scramble," said the Professor. "We ate our beef in the dressing-room, and our pudding at the back of the stage. So I thought I'd give you a bit of a surprise on New-Year's Eve. You was too quick for me, though, my lads; and afore you knowed what I'd been up to, you give me such a surprise as may well make a father, whose giants has begun to stiffen, feel young agin."

The Icarian New-Year's Eve proceeded merrily, but Prof. Brumble was of a mind that it should proceed wisely too. His four boys, as the reader will have seen, had some sort of schooling, time for which was found every day in that part of the afternoon which treads closely on the hours of evening pleasure and evening business. There are schools happily designed to accommodate boys in the position of the four young Brumbles.

"So you're quite sure as Frederick the Great wasn't King of Portugal?" the Professor said, in a pause between picking a drumstick and draining a tumbler of half-and-half.

"Quite, father."

"Nor yet Emperor of Rome?"

"No, he was King of Prussia; and they called him Father Fritz, and he rode about on horseback with a crook-handled stick to bit his horse with between the ears, and he took snuff and won a good many battles, and he was a friend of the English, and all his own people liked him, and the boys used to follow him; and one day"—here Willie Brumble became impressive as he looked at the Professor rather wickedly—"one day, when Father Fritz asked the boys why they weren't at school, they told him he was a pretty kind of a king not to know it was play-time."

"Ahem!" said Professor Brumble; "he ought to have had the boys took up and sent to quod for their impudence."

"Hark, father!" said Alexis. "There go the bells, ringing in the New-Year."

"O, don't they ring out fine, neither!" cried little Bob.

"Hollo, my friend," the Professor said, turning round to address the Dutch clock; "you're a little behind time, I think. Come, wake up, can't you?"

The Dutch clock, which then indicated somewhat less than three minutes to the hour of twelve, answered Professor Brumble, with a hoarse metallic hiccup, as much as to say, "All right, my dear boy; don't be in a hurry. I'm going to strike as soon as I've got the steam up."

Stiffening joints and gray hairs, trouble, repinings, and the time that is fled, were all forgotten by the poor Icarian Professor, as he listened solemnly to the bells; and, looking round at his four mountebank boys, devoutly wished the New Year might be for them as happy a year as his dull intelligence could stammer a prayer for.—*English Society.*

Different Ways of Making Tea.—The Chinaman puts his tea in a cup, pours hot water upon it, and drinks the infusion off the leaves; he never dreams of spoiling its flavor with sugar or cream. The Japanese triturates the leaves before putting them into the pot. In Morocco they put green tea, a little tansy and a great deal of sugar into a teapot, and fill up with boiling water. In Bokhara every man carries a small bag of tea about him, a certain quantity of which he hands over to the booth-keeper he patronizes, who concocts the beverage for him. The Bokhariot finds it as difficult to pass a tea-booth as our own dram-drinker does to go by a gin-palace. His breakfast beverage is Schitschaj, that is, tea, flavored with milk, cream, or mutton-fat in which bread is soaked. During the daytime, sugarless green tea is drunk with the accompaniment of cakes of flour and mutton-suet. It is considered an inexcusable breach of manners to cool the hot cup of tea with the breath; but the difficulty is overcome by supporting the right elbow in the left hand and giving a circular movement to the cup. How long each kind of tea takes to draw is calculated to the second; and when the can is emptied, it is passed round among the company, for each tea-drinker to take up as many leaves as can be held between the thumb and finger—the leaves being esteemed an especial dainty.

When Mr. Bell was traveling in Asiatic Russia he had to claim the hospitality of the Buratsky Arabs. The mistress of the tent, placing a large kettle on the fire, wiped it carefully with a horse's tail, filled it with water, and threw in some coarse tea and a little salt. When this was near boiling-point, she tossed the tea about with a brass ladle until the liquor became very brown, and then it was poured off into another vessel. Cleansing the kettle as before, the woman set it again on the fire, in order to fry a paste of meal and fresh butter. Upon this the tea and some thick cream were then poured, the ladle put into requisition, and, after a time the whole taken off the fire and set aside to cool. Half-pint wooden mugs were handed round, and the tea ladled into them, a tea forming meat and drink, and satisfying both hunger and thirst. However made, tea is a blessed invention for the weary traveler.—*Chambers's Journal.*

The Art of Life.—A great part of the art of life consists in the skill with which a man will do, in the right time and in the right way, what he has to do. A man should school and train himself to seize the passing moment, and to secure every advantage of position. The knack of doing these things, or the art of it, comes from practice alone. This is an art very hard to acquire, even in that rudimentary form which consists in going in an orderly and thoughtful way through the business of the day. It is perhaps for this reason that the great majority of people are not brought to the necessity of learning this lesson for themselves. Most people have their hours of work rigidly marked out for them. Their hours are from ten to four. They go forth to their work and to their labor until the evening. They are not intrusted with any power of option. The clerk must be at his office, the schoolmaster with his pupils, the doctor on his rounds, the barrister in the courts while the judges are sitting. They are constrained by a network of circumstance for which some of them cannot be sufficiently grateful. The whole business of life would fall out of gear if the steadiness of its transactions depended on their volitions. Then there are many people, the fine ladies and gentlemen of the world, who do not obey such laws, but are a law unto themselves. There are the students, and artists, and scholars, and thinkers who are left unfettered by precise lines of days and hours and seasons: they are left to their own need of exertion and sense of responsibility. I often think that a man is raised from a lower to a higher stratum of life. They have mounted to a higher class in the great school of life. Things are left to their honor. Theirs is the possession of law in freedom and of freedom in law. Sometimes this liberty is used in a servile spirit. Men force themselves into the mechanical round from which they have been liberated. They surrender themselves to inflexible rules. They pursue their work pertinaciously, losing that sense of elasticity and freedom which it was intended that they should possess. Such a man, dominated by that lust of finishing which John Wesley denounced so strongly, will not leave off to note some curious phenomena, to watch a sunset, to hear rare music, to listen to brilliant converse. He is hardly making the best use of things. It is a great art, while carrying on the work of life, to seize every means of rising beyond it.

Most people, consciously or unconsciously, construct some theory of life. That of Goethe's strikes one as being singularly complete, although we see even in Mr. Lewes' version its intense selfishness. For the most part there is a great narrowness in such theories. Any dapper shopboy talks of "seeing life," and each man of us prides himself on being "a man of the world." Probably a rat considers his rat-hole to be the world. There are undiscovered worlds beyond "the world" of which we worldings speak. We only penetrate some province, and cannot even adjust its relation to the general geography. There are many men who believe that the great object of life is the development of the intellectual faculties. Their definition of this development is probably too narrow. It is not enough that a man should have traveled, have acquired knowledge, should live in the constant investigation and discussion of all the propositions that can be submitted to the human understanding,—a man should be many-sided. He should touch life at many points, and wherever he touches it he should make it the lever of advance. What will any amount of book knowledge do for a man, or what claim has he to the title of real culture, if he has no love or knowledge of nature, or has not entered into the world of music? True development consists in the harmoniously-balanced development of the whole complex nature. That man has misused a great element in it who has missed the love of child, and wife and friend. He misses much who has not the gift of the sympathy, that true democratic feeling, which makes a man feel at home with want, struggle, ignorance, passion, aspiration, at the same time that it makes him free of the company of thinkers, poets and good men. It should embrace some experience in sorrow, some knowledge of evils, the tears of repentance, the visions of faith, and the breathings of prayer.—*London Society.*

Cigars and Beards.—It took a long time to establish free trade in tobacco and hair among the habits of English society. A cigar and a beard a few years back were considered indications of skeptical views and socialistic tendencies. Few men were to be seen smoking in public; and one only in London had the courage to defy the multitude by wearing a beard. He was then member for a manufacturing constituency. He did not live to see the change which occurred a few years later. The beard which had subjected him to so much abuse cropped out in the army, the navy and the civil population. It was suddenly discovered to be convenient and ornamental; and the Faculty pronounced it to be a natural respirator.

The baker wore it to exclude the flour from his lungs; the railway-guard to keep off the biting wind; the dandy to acquire many beauty, and the gentleman with a mouth like the orifice of a carpet-bag garnished with a double row of piano-forte keys, resorted to a beard to hide the sharps and flats from the public eye.

The Bar made a move; but it was repressed by the stern attitude of the Judges. False hair on the head might be necessary, but real hair on the chin was too bad.

The churchmen were bolder and more successful. They remembered that though Joseph shaved, tradition has led to the belief that other scriptural characters did not. Thus encouraged, they dared to brave the frowns of the Bishops; and long beards now wag from many a British pulpit.

There was a fall in the value of razors; and an American gentleman of that day, stroking a long fringe that covered his throat, was heard to remark that "shaving is labor without wages, and that the material you cut off is of no value in the market." —*Tinsley's Magazine.*

Beet-root Sugar.—The beet-root is a native of the south of Europe, and is said to have been introduced into England in 1656. It is a hardy biennial plant with reddish purple leaves and large fleshy roots, which in some varieties are long or spindle-shaped like a carrot, in others short and thick, almost like a turnip. The discovery of the presence of sugar in beet was made in 1747 by a Prussian chemist named Margraaf, but his discovery was at first considered rather in the light of a scientific than of a practically useful character. It formed the subject of a communication to one of the learned societies in Berlin; and for several years afterward the sugar so produced was considered an article of curiosity, and was consequently sold at fancy prices. Forty or fifty years elapsed before any experiments were made for the purpose of putting the discovery into practice, with the idea of extracting the sugar for actual use; these experiments however did not succeed, owing to the imperfect manner in which they were carried out; and the beet sugar manufacture would possibly even then have resulted in utter failure, had not Napoleon I., by excluding British Colonial produce from France, rendered it necessary for some new method to be devised for supplying France with sugar. Prizes were offered and many plans submitted. The Government, however, gave its support to the beet as the most likely source of success. Experiments were again renewed, and the result proved satisfactory, so that by 1812 this branch of manufacture was, for a time, placed on a firm footing in France. "Beet-root sugar is not only identical with cane sugar, but much of the Dutch lump sugar is actually the produce of beet-root. The circumstance cannot be too much insisted upon, that the seeming distinction between yellow beet sugar and yellow cane sugar depends on the extraneous colored matters present. These, when eliminated by refining, leave white materials in all respects identical. There is positively no difference between these two, whether of color or of grain. Grain or crystals can be developed from either to the size of the largest candy if desired; in fact, large white crystals produced from beet-root are sent in quantities from France into this country to compete with London, Bristol, Scotch, and other crystal manufactories."—*Nature.*

A REMINISCENCE OF GEN. SCOTT.

One evening, after our rubber, I said to the General, "There is one question I have often wished to ask you, but have been restrained by the fear that it might be improper." The General drew himself up, and said in his emphatic manner, "Sir, you are incapable of asking an improper question." I said, "You are very kind; but if my inquiry is indiscreet, I am sure you will allow it to pass unanswered." "I hear you, Sir," he replied. "Well, then, General, did anything remarkable happen to you on the morning of the battle of Chippewa?" After a brief but impressive silence, he said, "Yes, Sir; something did happen to me—something very remarkable. I will now, for the third time in my life, relate the story:

The 4th day of July, 1814, was one of extreme heat. On that day my brigade skirmished with a British force commanded by Gen. Riall from an early hour in the morning till late in the afternoon. We had driven the enemy down the river some twelve miles to Street's Creek, near Chippewa, where we encamped for the night, our army occupying the west, while that of the enemy was encamped on the east side of the creek. After our tents had been pitched, I observed a flag, borne by a man in peasant's dress, approaching my marquee. He brought a letter from a lady who occupied a large mansion on the opposite side of the creek, informing me that she was the wife of a member of Parliament, who was then at Quebec; that her children, servants, and a young lady friend were alone with her in the house; that Gen. Riall had placed a sentinel before her door; and that she ventured, with great doubts of the propriety of the request, to ask that I would place a sentinel upon the bridge to protect her against stragglers from our camp. I assured the messenger that the lady's request should be complied with. Early the same morning the same messenger, bearing a white flag, re-appeared with a note from the same lady, thanking me for the protection she had enjoyed, adding that, in acknowledgment of my civilities, she begged that I would, with such members of my staff as I chose to bring with me, accept the hospitalities of her house at a breakfast which had been prepared with considerable attention, and was quite ready. Acting upon an impulse which I have never been able to analyze or comprehend, I called two of my Aids, Lieuts. Worth and Watts, and returned with the messenger to the mansion already indicated. We met our hostess at the door, who ushered us into the dining-room, where breakfast awaited us, and where the young lady previously referred to was already seated by the coffee-urn. Our hostess, asking to be excused for a few minutes, retired, and the young lady immediately served our coffee. Before we had broken our fast, Lieut. Watts rose from the table to get his bandana, (that being before the days of napkins,) which he had left in his cap on a side table by the window, glancing through which he saw Indians approaching the house on one side, and redcoats approaching it on the other, with an evident purpose of surrounding it and us, and instantly exclaimed, 'General, we are betrayed!' Springing from the table and clearing the house, I saw our danger, and remembering Lord Chesterfield had said, 'Whatever it is proper to do, it is proper to do well,' and as we had to run, and my legs were longer than those of my companions, I soon outstripped them. As we made our escape we were fired at, but got across the bridge in safety.

I felt so much shame and mortification at having so nearly fallen into a trap, that I could scarcely fix my mind upon the duties which now demanded my undivided attention. I knew that I had committed a great indiscretion in accepting that singular invitation, and that if any disaster resulted from it I richly deserved to lose both my commission and my character. I constantly found myself wondering whether the lady really intended to betray us, or whether we had been accidentally observed. The question would recur even amid the excitement of battle. Fortunately my presence and services in the field were not required until Gens. Porter and Ripley had been engaged at intervals for several hours; so that when my brigade, with Towson's artillery, were ordered to cross Street's Creek, my nerves and confidence had become measurably quieted and restored. I need not describe the battle of Chippewa. That belongs to and is part of the history of our country. It is sufficient to say that at the close of the day we were masters of the position, and that our arms were in no way discredited. The British Army had fallen back, leaving their wounded in our possession. The mansion which I had visited in the morning was the largest house near, and to that the wounded officers in both armies were carried for surgical treatment. As soon as I could leave the field I went over to look after my wounded. I found the English officers lying on the first floor, and our own on the floor above. I saw in the lower room the young lady whom I had met in the morning at the breakfast-table, her white dress all sprinkled with blood. She had been attending to the British wounded. On the second floor, just as I was turning into the room where our officers were, I met my hostess.

One glance at her was quite sufficient to answer the question which I had been asking myself all day. She *had* intended to betray me, and nothing but the accident of my Aid rising for his handkerchief saved us from capture.

Years afterward, in reflecting upon this incident, I was led to doubt whether I had not misconstrued her startled manner as I suddenly encountered her. That unexpected meeting would have occasioned embarrassment in either contingency; and it is so difficult to believe a lady of cultivation and refinement capable of such an act, that I am now, nearly half a century after the event, disposed to give my hostess the benefit of that doubt."

"And now, Sir," added the General, "this is the third time in my life I have told this story. I do not remember to have been spoken to before on the subject for many years." He looked at me, and seemed to be considering with himself a few moments, and then said: "Remembering your intimacy with Gen. Worth, I need not inquire how you came to a knowledge of our secret."

"Well, General," I replied, "I have kept the secret faithfully for more than forty years, always hoping to obtain your own version of what struck me as a most remarkable incident in your military life."—*Thurlow Weed, in Harper's Magazine for March.*

The Electric Telegraph.—The electric telegraph is perhaps the thing which has most frequently missed the consummation of discovery. In 1732 it was prefigured in the shape of a desirable and perhaps possible talisman. Indeed, talismans and amulets often express anxious longings after ends which we now either know to be impossible, or which we have either partially or completely realized. Express trains, for instance, are not bad substitutes for the flying carpet of the *Arabian Nights.* Now Father Lebrun (in his *Histoire critique des Pratiques superstitieuses qui ont séduit les Peuples, et embarrassé les Savants*) records the employment of the magnet as a means of conversing at a distance. "I have heard say several times that certain persons have interchanged secret communications by means of two magnetic needles. Two friends took each a compass, around which were engraved the letters of the alphabet, and, they pretend, when one of the friends made the needle point to any letter, the other needle, although distant several leagues, immediately turned to the same letter. I do not answer for the fact; I only know that several persons, as Salmut, have believed it possible, and that several persons have refuted this error."

This "error" is nothing less than the electric telegraph, minus the batteries and the conducting wires.

Aldini, again, in his *Essai Théorique et Expérimentale sur le Galvanisme,* published in 1804, hit upon a veritable electric telegraph without knowing it. His object was to ascertain whether a galvanic shock could be transmitted through the sea. It had already been effected through the waters of the Lake of Geneva by Swiss, and through those of the Thames by English philosophers. Happening to visit Calais, he laid down a wire from a battery on the end of the west jetty to the platform of Fort-Rouge, now demolished. The effects of the battery fixed on the jetty were felt, not only by living persons stationed on the platform, but even recently slain animals betrayed by their contractions the fact that they had received the message sent from the distant battery. In this suggestive experiment, (and we now wonder how people could be so dull,) all that was wanted to constitute the telegraph were the dial-plates at each end of the wire.—*All the Year Round.*

The Freaks of Fashion.—It seems that in matters of raiment the movement has often been backward; and that in many instances the highest civilization is contemporary with the most barbarous attire.

The flattened heads of some races in India and the squashed feet of the Chinese are certainly no measure of the enlightenment and cultivation of the nations where these habits prevail; nor are the highly-artistic chignons observed by Sir Samuel Baker in Central Africa any evidence of progress or refinement among the savages of that country; while the costumes of European society are undoubtedly at variance with the "practical" tone and the positivism of our times.

Now, we do not desire to join in the old cry against the fashions, nor to speak with levity of the charmers upon whom they are exhibited; but starting from the medical figure, and following the inquiring spirit of the age, we mean no harm when we seek information as to the mysterious process by which the eye has been educated to find the lines of beauty in the most ordinary household utensils rather than in the human shape. A bell, an extinguisher, an inverted funnel, are now not merely articles of domestic use, but models to which the body is assimilated, with a view to securing that admiration and affection which it is feared would be denied to it in its natural form. A pair of tongs or snuffers could have been imitated with less deviation from nature; but they have for some reason been left aside for the present.

The feet are only considered to be marching with the times when they resemble some distorted letter of the Arabic alphabet. But the head, as the residence of the intellect, and more particularly of the fancies, has naturally been made the scene of the wildest sports—now assuming the form of a cock's comb, and now the appearance of a dragoon's helmet, with the flowing horse-hair tail cascading down the back; at one time displaying a strange organism sticking on behind, which at a short distance may be taken for a hedgehog, or some gigantic mollusk or crustacean crawling up from the "medulla oblongata" toward the apex of the skull; at another the seat of learning is likened to a bush, upon which a rich crop of fruits appears to be growing, quite out of season, and many-colored birds and butterflies have lighted from distant climes—the species and varieties are innumerable, and show a laudable desire to imitate the varying beauties of Nature.—*Tinsley's Magazine.*

The Right Hon. John Bright.—The career of Mr. Bright is not less surprising than that of Mr. Disraeli; and, as we shall presently remark, not less triumphant. Like Mr. Disraeli, he was not educated or trained for the high service of the State. Unlike Mr. Disraeli he has not entirely devoted himself to politics, but until lately was engaged in business. Some one suggested to a member of his firm that he was, of course, only a sleeping partner. "Sleeping! Why, he knows everything that goes on, and is an ever-vigilant administrator." Mr. Disraeli, though not a public school or university man, received a thoroughly classical and comprehensive education, and if he is not so good a Grecian as Mr. Gladstone, he is not inferior to Mr. Lowe as a Latinist. Mr. Bright had a commercial, middle-class education, and that is all; and yet there is no scholar who has a more copious, more forcible, and more elegant diction. He is often cited as an example of the uselessness of studying the dead languages. It is not Mr. Bright's opinion, who admires scholarship as much as he abhors pedantry. Some persons suppose that he would have been less idiomatic if he had been a classic. The late Lord Derby was a ripe scholar, yet his translation of Homer is one of the most idiomatic works in the English language. If Mr. Disraeli had the disadvantage of descending from an alien race—and thirty years ago it was unquestionably so—Mr. Bright was associated by birth with a sect whose doctrines are thoroughly at variance with the rules of our social system.

How did Mr. Bright, carpet manufacturer and cotton spinner, become an eminent public man and a member of the Cabinet? No doubt he has a high character, and is endued with political foresight; but it is not to these qualities he is indebted for his success. His influence and fame are due to his eloquence.

As a rule, the platform orator fails in the House of Commons; but Mr. Bright is a brilliant, and almost an unique, exception. The reputation he acquired at public meetings has been confirmed and enhanced by his career in Parliament. Mr. Cobden had the ear of the House, but he was only a persuasive debater; while the name of Bright is worthily associated with the names of Chatham, Burke, Fox, and the foremost of living orators. His speeches are complete, finished and ornate; and years after their delivery they are read with pleasure and profit. An unbroken chain of reasoning is illumined by flashes of wit and humor, by grand imagery, by deep pathos, by exalted sentiment; while the style is chaste, and distinguished by a noble simplicity.

Nervous prostration—the too common ailment of all great intellects—has obliged Mr. Bright to retire from office. Men of all parties deplore his sickness, and trust that he will be restored to full health, and be able to serve his country for many years to come. But if, unhappily, his voice should be heard no more in the Senate—if the curtain has fallen on his public career—we must yet hold that the Right Hon. John Bright is one of Fortune's best-favored sons—that he has been pre-eminently successful. The greatest demagogue of the age—we do not use the word in its corrupted and invidious sense—he is also a power in Parliament. He has been a leading member of the Government; and he has been graciously and cordially welcomed to the Court of his Sovereign. And the Press, the party, and the statesmen he has so persistently and so grievously calumniated, admire his talents, recognize his virtues, and forgive—though it may be they cannot quite forget—his faults.—*Once a Week.*

The Aurora Borealis.—What is the origin of this remarkable phenomenon? Terrestrial magnetism is the unknown influence, seen by its effects upon the artificial magnet, causing the inclination and declination of a magnetized bar of steel. We have no recorded observations of magnetic phenomena before 1828, but they have been general since. Instruments called magnetometers are used for these observations. The decennial variation of the magnetic elements is very important. Thus, for example, the frequency of magnetic storms, which cause the magnets to oscillate to and fro, often with great rapidity, in different years, gradually increased from a minimum in 1843 to a maximum in 1848, giving a variation of about eleven years altogether. It has been found that the solar spots are also periodical. M. Schwabe, of Dessau, observed these for twenty-four years, and found they had a regular maximum and minimum every five years, and that the years 1843 and 1848 were minimum and maximum years—thus exactly coinciding with the magnetic decennial variation. Mrs. Somerville says the discovery of the magnetism of the atmosphere placed the aurora in the class of electro-magnetic phenomena. It may be described as a "luminous discharge of superabundant magnetism," occurring in the north and south where the air is highly magnetic, and denoting the conclusion of a magnetic storm. Not only do the solar and magnetic disturbances coincide at regular intervals, as before observed, but the auroral displays coincide also with them. There is great difficulty in determining the height of the displays of the aurora. Mrs. Somerville says either it must occasionally be high above the earth, or its corruscations must be very extensive, as the same display is generally visible at places wide asunder. An auroral bow which appeared in the United States June 11, 1852, had such a decided parallax that its lower edge was computed to be 140 miles above the earth, and its upper edge 280. The above-named lady says that though it has frequently been seen in North America and all over the north of Europe at the same time, Sir E. Parry saw a ray dart from it to the ground near him. Admiral Wrangel assigns a very moderate elevation to it. Dr. Halley says Father Boscovich determined the height of an aurora, observed Dec. 16, 1737, to have been 825 miles. Bergmann makes the average height of thirty observations of aurora to be 460 English miles.—*Chambers's Journal.*

Borrowing Trouble.—Some people—and those unfortunately not a few—live in the perpetual employment of borrowing trouble. They lay a life-long mortgage on their happiness, and occupy their time in paying a fancy interest, and a heavy one, for their uncomfortable loan. Anything serves them as an occasion for making themselves miserable; and their indulgence in gloomy anticipations of the worst that can befall becomes at last a trick of the mind, which they cannot overcome if they would. For the mind gets its "tricks" like the body, and they are just as difficult to overcome. No illness, according to them, can end otherwise than fatally; no money pinch can be got over save by a bankruptcy, with exceptional disgrace; no trivial misunderstanding can be healed before it becomes an irreconcilable breach; and they have always sorrowful convictions as to the present unsatisfactory state of your soul, and its ultimate destination is uncomfortably sure unless you make a complete change in your opinions, your actions and your beliefs. Their heaven has no sun, or one they see only through smoked glass; their songs are mournful threnodies; their dramas sad and dreary tragedies; their very affections are so many poisoned roots of sorrow; and their troubles are multiplied by just so many as they have friends and acquaintances in whose welfare they are interested. If kindly nurtured and not saturnine, their whole energy goes into pity, till their compassion becomes a vice, and their sympathy an additional burden on the heavy weight already borne by those they love. For though they mean to help in bearing the packet of miseries of those who are heavily laden, they only make it denser and harder to carry by the weight of their own gloom. If they are mothers they see nothing of the joy, the elasticity, the unanticipative thoughtlessness which neither "looks before nor after," the happy inconsequence of childhood; they take to heart only its troubles shaped out of the hard tasks of school, the tyranny of the elders—whether as big boys who make little ones fag for them, or as big girls who take away the little girls' toys, or as nurses and teachers who tyrannize over and oppress both big and little impartially; the troubles that have to come from inevitable ailments, and from the gradual initiation into the sorrowful realities of life. They pity children and young people so much—they say mournfully: Poor little things; life is so hard on them! And the shrill cadence of childish laughter, coming in with the sunshine and the song of birds and the scent of Summer flowers, does not lighten their gloomy picture, nor destroy their melancholy theory.

Nothing can do that, for even the absolute present reality of joy is to them only an hallucination, a delusion, which must before long fade away into thin air; and blackened ashes, where had once been the glow and warmth of fire—or a fire that only seemed and was not true—are the utmost they can allow as possible to mankind.

If the borrowers of trouble did not insist on sharing and passing on their loan, it would not so much signify. Folks are free to make themselves unhappy in any way that strikes their fancy, but the mischief lies in communicating to others this unhappiness elaborated in their own private crucible—this trouble borrowed of false fears and sorrows that do not as yet exist, and that may not see the light at all. But happiness is impossible with this preveniently grieving race. They know joy only by name, as a fleeting, deceitful and destructive hussy, and they choose care, in his blackest garb, as their rider *en croupe.* Like Trappists, they dig their own graves while they are still walking about the earth as men, not crawling beneath it as worms; and they keep their most precious jewels in a coffin as a casket. As if the absolute was not bad enough, and the punishment that overtakes the unconscious strayings of us poor dazed wayfarers not hard enough to bear, and certain enough to come—as if the sadness inherited of life itself, and which none of us can avoid, was not deep enough, the mystery of sorrow which none of us can fathom or forego not mournful enough, without adding to it all by our own act, piling the Pelion of unnecessary fears on the Ossa of inevitable pain!

But, indeed, the worst use that man can make of his time is to borrow trouble in any shape. It is quite bad enough to spend it in tears and despair when it comes of its own irrepressible accord; until then, let us keep our hands clear of it, and if we must borrow anything, borrow joy and hope, even if we have to pay back the loan with disappointment and with grieving.—*All the Year Round.*

New Process of Photography.—The liability of photographic prints produced by the ordinary silver process to fade under the action of strong lights is a defect which photographers have long attempted to overcome. A new photographic process, entirely independent of the use of nitrate of silver, and producing prints absolutely imperishable, and yet of the delicacy of the most beautiful silver-prints, has recently been brought to perfection under the name of Heliotypy. The process depends on the well-known action of light in rendering gelatine and similar substances, under certain circumstances, insoluble. A plate of glass is coated with a warm solution of gelatine, to which a suitable proportion of bichromate of potash has been added, the coat, when dry, being about the thickness of an ordinary visiting-card, the operation having been carried on in a dark room, from which all actinic light is excluded. When dry, the film is exposed to light under the photographic negative taken in the ordinary way. The plate is then placed in cold water to dissolve out all the unchanged bichromate of potash, when the image produced by the action of light on the film is seen in relief. The portions protected from the light by the opaque parts of the negative, representing the whites in the picture, readily absorb water and swell; the portions to which light has had full access through the most transparent parts of the negative, representing the blacks, have been hardened by the light, and rendered insoluble and non-absorbent; whilst all the portions partially acted on by the light through the graduated degrees of transparency in the negative, representing the gradations from light to dark in the image, have been rendered insoluble and non-absorbent just in the degree to which they have been subject to the action of light. The plate, after being thoroughly washed, is now ready for printing, which is effected by a process exactly analogous to that of lithography. After being sponged with water, and the superfluous moisture removed by an India-rubber scraper, an India-rubber roller, charged with lithographic ink, is applied to the surface. The ink readily adheres to the deep shadows, which, being hard, insoluble, and non-absorbent, have repelled the water altogether; to the parts representing the various gradations of tone the ink adheres in such degree as they have rejected water, producing a perfect transcript of the original negative in the proportion of ink remaining on the different parts of the image. The impression is then pulled in the ordinary way on a sheet of fine plate-paper. Several steps of this beautiful process have long been known; their concatenation and perfection are due to Mr. Ernest Edwards.—*The Academy.*

Science and Imagination.—What are scientific experiments but brilliant efforts of the imagination? "I imagine that, under such and such circumstances, such and such will be the case. I don't know it; but I will try." By no one is this fact more profusely and more convincingly illustrated than by Dr. Tyndall, both in his published books and his lectures. He amplifies the experiments of other philosophers, besides inventing experiments of his own. He wishes to know whether pure water be, as most people suppose it, absolutely colorless. It is so, as we usually see it, in small quantities; but a very thin stratum of pale ale is almost as colorless as a stratum of water. He pours distilled water into a drinking-glass; it exhibits no trace whatever of color; so he imagines an experiment to show us that this pellucid liquid, in sufficient thickness, has a very decided color.

"Here," he says triumphantly, "is a tube fifteen feet long, placed horizontally, its ends being stopped by pieces of plate-glass. At one end of the tube stands an electric lamp, from which a cylinder of light will be sent through the tube. It is now half filled with water, the upper surface of which cuts the tube in two equal parts horizontally. Thus, I send half of my beam through air, and half through water, and with this lens I intend to project a magnified image of the adjacent end of the tube upon this screen. You now see the image, composed of two semicircles, one of which is due to the light which has passed through the water, the other to the light which has passed through the air. Side by side, thus, you can compare them; and you notice that while the air semicircle is a pure white, the water semicircle is a bright and delicate blue-green." The real color of distilled water was ascertained and proved beyond a doubt.—*All the Year Round.*

THE SOLDIER'S FUNERAL HYMN.

Rest, soldier, rest,
Thy toils of war are o'er;
Rest, soldier, rest,
Thou'lt need thy sword no more:
Rest, soldier, rest,
Thou hast the victor's crown;
Rest, soldier, rest,
In honor lay thee down.

Rest, soldier, rest,
Thy drear night-watch is o'er;
Rest, soldier, rest,
And wake to strife no more;
Rest, soldier, rest,
Sleep on, though comrades weep;
Rest, soldier, rest,
That solemn silence keep.

Rest, soldier, rest,
While cannon boom around;
Rest, soldier, rest,
Till the last trumpet sound;
Rest, soldier, rest—
O, may thy waking be
From rest to sweeter rest,
A Father's gift to thee!
—*Tinsley's Magazine.*

WAR VERSUS CIVILIZATION.—It may be asked, indeed, with only too much force, what is the use of lamenting over the horrors of war? It is a very old story; war is, and always will be, a very ugly thing when stripped of its covering of romance; and to insist upon one more proof of its ugliness is not a very profitable expenditure of human energy. The Quaker doctrine cannot yet be applied to international relations. Everybody, with some few exceptions, will admit that under many circumstances it would be our duty to go to war in order to preserve the respect for treaties or the independence of an oppressed nation. We admit, that is, that there are greater evils than those which we are lamenting, and diseases which require this tremendous surgery. To denounce war purely and simply means nothing but that we are to allow brute force to have its own way in the world. Weeping and wringing of hands over bloodshed and outrage is, indeed, futile enough, unless it is a preface to some practical substitute for our present mode of settling disputes. The process now taking place, revolting as it appears to bystanders, is, on the whole, the only plan hitherto devised by which certain problems which must be solved in one way or another, can get themselves thoroughly worked out. Yet, it is perhaps worth while to insist occasionally on the extremely unsatisfactory nature of the system, in order to stimulate our anxiety to discover some efficient substitute; and still more to throw discredit upon those erroneous theories and evil passions which must inevitably lead to war. For it is a most disagreeable reflection that, until that change has been effected, the tendency of improved civilization is obviously to make wars more horrible than of old. The nearer men are brought together, the more intimately they are dependent upon each other's services, and the greater the power given by improved methods of organization for bringing the whole strength of a nation to bear upon a given point, the more serious will be the injuries inflicted, and the more bitter the animosities generated. It is frequently remarked that the extension of military service from a purely military class to a whole people is a retrograde step. In one sense it may be so; but it is only a natural consequence of all those complex changes which have made the union between different parts of a country far closer than was the case in former times. Telegraphs and railways are the instruments and material symbols of the social and intellectual forces which are steadily binding us more closely together, and iron-clads and cannon of the occasional dangers produced by the approximation. The embittered character of the present contest is a proof that the development of our social machinery has proceeded much more rapidly than the development of the feelings which should correspond to it. We have come incomparably nearer to each other without learning to like each other much better than before, and the natural consequence is a terrible explosion which does more mischief in a month than a steady, respectable old war used to do in a year. It is the more necessary to insist in due season upon the dangers thus fearfully illustrated, and likely to become more serious as time goes on. War will not be put down by simply denouncing it, for it is a symptom of a profound want of adaptation of our present society to the conditions in which it is placed; but such denunciations may not be quite worthless if they call attention to the importance of removing the causes of so horrible a system.—*The Saturday Review.*

The Poet Whittier's Experience as an Editor.

A newspaper paragraph has been going the rounds ever since the death of GEO. D. PRENTICE, which states that JOHN G. WHITTIER was once an editor, having succeeded MR. PRENTICE on *The New-England Review*, published at Hartford, Conn., more than thirty years ago. The Boston *Transcript* says this statement is true so far as it goes, but it refers to only a small part of the editorial labors of the poet. In 1829, MR. WHITTIER was editor of the *American Manufacturer*, a tariff paper published in Boston; subsequently he moved to Hartford, as above stated. Since then he has edited the *Essex Gazette*, published in his native town, Haverhill, Mass., the *Pennsylvania Freeman*, an Anti-Slavery weekly, in Philadelphia; and been corresponding editor of the *National Era*, the journal in Washington in which MRS. STOWE'S *Uncle Tom's Cabin* first appeared, and he is now a frequent contributor to *The Villager*, a local paper printed in Amesbury, Mass., where he has his home. MR. WHITTIER'S fame as a poet may have caused some to overlook his ability as a writer of prose; but those familiar with his articles in the various journals with which he has been connected, his letters and sketches, know that but for his verse, his success as story-teller, historian, narrator, biographer and essayist would have been widely acknowledged. He will soon publish a life of JOHN WOOLMAN.

A Verdict for $15,000 Damages for Malicious Prosecution.

A case which has been on trial in the Circuit Court at Chicago, before Judge ROGERS, for nine days, was ended on Wednesday last by a verdict of $15,000 damages in favor of the plaintiff, ROMINE V. HOTCHKISS, who demanded damages from JOEL H. WICKER on the charge of malicious prosecution and malicious persecution. The case was against a prominent man and attracted much attention. The Chicago *Post* thus explains it:

"Plaintiff, by his declaration, alleges that during the April term of the Recorder's Court, defendant falsely and maliciously caused the indictment of plaintiff on the charge that, on the 20th day of April, 1867, said plaintiff did feloniously steal and carry away seventy bullocks, of the value of $70 each, contrary to the statute of this State, and that on the 6th day of May, 1867, said defendant caused a *capias* to be issued against said plaintiff, upon which said plaintiff was arrested and imprisoned for a long space of time, and bound over to the Recorder's Court to answer unto an indictment for larceny. During the month of May, 1867, plaintiff was released from custody upon giving bond. And on the 8th day of June, 1867, defendant further contriving to injure and oppress plaintiff, falsely and maliciously caused another *capias* to issue against said plaintiff, upon which *capias* plaintiff was arrested on the 11th day of January, 1867, in the County of Grundy, in this State, and unjustly imprisoned for a long space of time. At the February term, 1870, of the Recorder's Court of this city, the defendant failed to appear and prosecute the indictment against plaintiff, who was thereupon discharged, and the prosecution against him wholly ended; by means of which said several premises, said plaintiff hath suffered great anxiety and pain of body and mind, and been greatly injured in his character, credit and reputation, to the damage of $50,000."

The case has been on trial in the Court named above for the past nine days, and was given to the Jury yesterday. In the afternoon a verdict was rendered, the Jury finding the defendant guilty, and assessing the damages at $15,000. This is said to be the largest verdict, in a similar case, ever rendered in Chicago.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

MRS. PRODGERS is a very interesting person who has been figuring before the London Courts more or less for some months past. Her two leading characteristics are a determination that she won't pay her cab fare if she can help it, and that she will be called by her full name—MRS. CAROLINE GIACOMETTI PRODGERS. She is very particular, too, to have her longest and dearest appellation correctly pronounced "Jacometti." She was lately before a Magistrate for refusing to pay a cabman, because he kept her waiting, as she says, nineteen minutes, though he declares it was but nine minutes. She entertained the audience at Guildhall by a continual wrangle with the Alderman, who persisted in blundering on her name. This would be very foolish in an ordinary person, but one who rejoices in the designation of MRS. CAROLINE GIACOMETTI PRODGERS has a right to insist on having the full enjoyment of that good luck.

There is much in a name, notwithstanding the skeptical query of *Juliet*, who was not in a position at that moment to form an impartial judgment on any subject. The people of Liberty Station, Kentucky, have lately felt the force of this truth, and determined to change the pretentious designation of their little town. Whether it was because liberty has deserted the place altogether, or because the people concluded that the charming goddess who presides over this nation, clad in bunting and a red night-cap, does not really have her chief abode there, we have not knowledge sufficient to form a belief; but true it is that the leading minds of that place were lately in council, engaged upon the great problem of choosing a new appellation for that stopping place in the wilderness, when some inspired individual hit upon "Dixie." This struck the popular fancy at once, and such enthusiasm and excitement ensued that the President and Secretary had to jump upon a table, move, second and carry through, by their own voices, a proposition to adjourn, to prevent a general running mad of the population. Dixie Land hath now a definite place on the map of these United States, and the quondam inhabitants of Liberty Station are its lucky possessors.

"Sleep hath its own world," and many wonderful things occur therein. The mind, when freed from the shackles in which it is put during the waking hours to keep it from doing all the mischief it might accomplish if possessed of liberty and its senses at the same time, goes through some very strange experience; but it is very rare that it masters the Greek language and literature without knowing it. There is, however, a young lady in Noble County, Indiana, who is said to recite Greek poetry with the greatest facility, and with "good accent and discretion," while fast asleep, though she knows nothing of it when awake. Perchance she has been wont, in that mysterious land of dreams, to converse with PLATO and ARISTOTLE, and listen to the stirring improvisations of old HOMER. Otherwise how comes she by her classic lore? We have heard before of illiterate persons who have some time in their lives heard Greek and Latin read or spoken, and afterward in delirium have had the memory so intensely quickened as to recall and repeat it; but in an ordinary slumber it could hardly have come from any other source than a communion with the bards themselves. We trust the learned of Noble County are sure that the mutterings of the slumbering damsel are genuine Attic, and do not pronounce it so simply because it is "all Greek" to them.

Ladies who let their angry passions rise sometimes get into trouble thereby. A very interesting display of temper brought a person spoken of as "the wife of Prof. ANDERSON'S agent" before a Police Court at Newcastle, where she was fined a round sum for damage maliciously inflicted upon a poker, a carpet and a bell-wire belonging to the lady with whom she lodged. This spirited "wife of Prof. ANDERSON'S agent" called for some hot water, but as the supply of the house was frozen, the liquid of the temperature desired was not promptly forthcoming, whereupon the irate lodger exclaimed, "If you don't give it me, I'll ring till I get it," and commenced to pull the bell in a most violent manner. Another lodger remonstrated with the houskeeper for allowing the noise, and she muffled the bell. The waterless virago next went to the handle of the bell at the front door, and pulled it until she broke the wire in two places; she then knocked on the floor with the poker, which was a steel one, until she broke it, also doing considerable damage to the carpet. It is to be hoped that Prof. ANDERSON'S agent has a lively and pleasant life of it.

Every man of ambition and spirit in these enterprising times is bound to be the champion in something, with a decided preference for something sanguinary. As public opinion and the laws of the land discountenance fights between one man and another, and the pleasant diversion of broken heads, bloody noses and fractured limbs, which attend them, the pugnacious of the race are turning their attention to the lower orders of animal creation. One of the most daring of these errant knights, of whom we have heard, who wishes to break a lance with some brute, is a man in Florida, who sends forth the challenge that he will fight any alligator in the State with a butcher knife for $500 a side. It is hardly according to rule for the challenger to choose the weapon, and one to which his antagonist is wholly unaccustomed. It would be much fairer for the alligator to challenge him to mortal combat with jaws, for then he would have a weapon which proved very effective in the hands of Samson. However, the alligators of Florida, either seeing the disadvantage at which they would be placed, or being opposed to fighting on general principles, have not seen fit thus far to back any of their number against the pugnacious gentleman who makes the challenge.

The ingratitude of nations toward the men who have imperiled life in their defense is proverbial. There was an interesting example lately in London. WILLIAM MCLAUGHLIN was one of the Irish heroes who fought under the great GOUGH in the Sutej campaign, and lost his eyesight in the service. For eighteen months he received sixpence a day from the Government, and then that munificent stipend ceased, and he was reduced to beggary. Being a poet and a singer as well as a soldier, he sallied forth into the street and endeavored to excite the sympathy of the public by singing some of his own verses. This seems to have been more than the afflicted public could endure, even from an afflicted soldier who had lost his eyes in their behalf, and he was arrested as a disturber of the peace. Perchance it was the sharp satire of the poor blind and broken soldier that enraged the authorities, for this was a part of the song he sung:

"When war is at hand,
And danger is nigh,
'For God and the soldier!'
Is every one's cry.
But when war is over,
And all things are righted,
God is forgotten,
And the poor soldier slighted."

We get from Kentucky an example of the way in which a certain class of marvelous stories have their origin. First comes the wondrous tale of how a lock of hair has been found imbedded in the heart of a large tree some hundreds of years old, with all the inferences and conjectures about original inhabitants, freaks of nature, &c., &c. Next we are told of a superstition which prevails in a certain district, that if a lock of the hair of a child afflicted with the phthisic be put into a hole bored into a large tree the disease will pass into the trunk, and as the child grows he will be freed from all its effects. The matter-of-fact reasoner puts this and that together, and with the aid of a small modicum of logic the marvelous story is spoiled.

Commend us to the ladies for a bloodthirsty disposition, when once the honey of their nature has been changed to gall by any event, public or private, which has exasperated their gentle hearts. No material was fit to make devils of but the very highest and purest of the angels, degraded from their high estate. The sweet creatures, who are the solace of our lonely hours and the life of the ball-room, are capable of showing a terribly wicked and malignant spirit. A lady at a grand wedding in London, a few days ago, displayed her heroic devotion to the cause of France by wearing a "short dress of *sang Prussien.*" Arrayed thus in the gore of the invaders of *La belle France*, she undoubtedly felt her soul elated by a terrible hatred, to which she was determined to give expression even at a wedding feast, and in the foremost ranks of high life. The effect which a battalion of such terrible enemies might have on the well-ordered forces of Gen. MOLTKE we fear it is now too late to test, but as an indication of the ardor of women as partisans in a great national struggle, this little incident is interesting.

Tantæne animis celestibus iræ?

On a secluded isle in Ohio, known as North Bass Island, there is a primitive state of society such as poets dream about in their wildest moments. In that lovely retreat the authority of the parson has hitherto been supreme, but of late the younger generation has become wicked and rebellious. A bevy of boisterous swains and thoughtless maids recently ventured to carry on sundry flirtations, even within the precincts of the church, and under the venerated nose of the preacher himself. He commanded them henceforth to be separated—the young men upon one side, and the maidens upon the other. The next Sunday, in spite of this decree, they took their seats together, but behaved themselves with due decorum. Nevertheless the minister was wroth that his authority had been defied, and had the offenders brought to trial before the Magistrates, but even there he found his power was gone. After a trial which kept the little community in intense excitement for three days, the culprits were acquitted.

The President of the Royal Academy has been fined in London for neglecting to have the pavement cleaned in front of his house. Probably it was his enthusiastic love of art that induced him to leave the beautiful snow to encumber the sidewalk. His fine æsthetic sensibilities naturally revolted against the operations of a squad of men with spades and brooms, destroying the picturesque effect of the storm. The Magistrates, however, were a matter-of-fact set of men, with no appreciation for high art, but possessed of a vulgar consideration for the lives and limbs of pedestrians who were obliged to pass by the residence of this man of art, and they mulcted him as though he had been an ordinary man.

The extent to which the unscrupulous can safely calculate on the stupidity of their fellow-beings is something amazing. It has been generally supposed that among the few things definitely settled and put at rest in this world was the impossibility of a grown person adding a cubit more or less to his stature by "taking thought," or taking pills, or taking anything else but stilts. In a London newspaper, however, we find this announcement among that strange literature known as advertisements: "To short persons.—Any one (male or female) wishing to increase in height and symmetry of figure, by means of a remarkable physiological discovery, may send a stamped directed envelope to Captain ——." It is very kind of the Captain to permit persons afflicted with this vain desire to send him stamped envelopes, but as "hope springs eternal in the human breast," these persons may be unreasonable enough to expect something in return. The Captain does not dash this foolish hope at once, but keeps them in the bliss of expectation by sending a neatly-printed circular, with the following valuable scientific information:

"The means by which I propose to enable you to increase your stature by some inches (if desirable,) and to develop the body proportionately, is founded on personal observation and discovery while engaged in active service among the giant races of Patagonia, in South America. The noble stature of these savage tribes led me to make certain investigations which on experiment gave very extraordinary results, and the value and efficacy of my discovery is sufficiently demonstrated in my own person, for from the height of 5 feet 8 inches I have in two years increased my stature to 6 feet 1 inch; in consequence, I can confidently speak as to the effect of my method of treatment."

All this will not make one begin to grow, but "on receipt of 5s. 8d. in uncut stamps or otherwise" "every information and requisite" will be forwarded. In order that the expectations of his victims may not be set too high, the considerate impostor gives the kindly warning:

"I cannot guarantee that the desired height will be exactly attained in all instances, but by a continuance of the treatment a very near approach may be made. Under all circumstances a considerable addition of stature may confidently be anticipated."

Alas! alas! "for deeds that are dark and tricks that are vain" nothing can surpass your enlightened Christian after all.

A Leap for Liberty—A Prisoner Jumps from a Railroad Train While in Motion.

From the Philadelphia Telegraph, Feb. 10.

In proof of the old adage, "there's often a slip 'twixt the cup and the lip," we have to relate a circumstance that is sadly discomfiting to the Police force of Philadelphia. This is none other than the escape from the custody of an official quartette of Mr. "Curley" HARRIS, of whose arrest in Pittsburg, and the process by which he was remanded into the charge of the Philadelphia authorities, we gave yesterday a full description.

It will be remembered that, from fear that he might be liberated by the Pittsburg Justices upon some legal technicalities, Chief of Police ST. CLAIR A. MULHOLLAND and Detective GORDON rushed to the Iron City in a specially-chartered locomotive, and when arrived in its depot, drove in hot haste to the Court just in time to defeat the stratagem by which Mr. HARRIS sought his liberty. When in the custody of the Chief, Detective GORDON, High Constable NUTT and Special Officer MCCARTY, "Curley" was hurried to an eastern-bound express train due in this city at 3:10 o'clock this morning, which came rushing here at the rate of thirty miles an hour.

That "Curley" should not escape after the great task of arresting him, the officers took turns in guarding him; and from what we are about to relate, the reader will discover how just the smallest evasion of a duty will often work an almost irreparable evil. Detective GORDON, on the route from Harrisburg to this city, kept watch upon Mr. HARRIS, and, for the purpose of placing his escape beyond a peradventure, put one of the steel bracelets upon his right wrist and the other upon the left wrist of the prisoner. When about twenty-five miles from this city GORDON was relieved by MCCARTY, who was instructed to use the handcuffs in like manner. But, probably deeming this a useless precaution, since the train was flying at a terrific speed, he placed the handcuffs on both the wrists of "Curley."

As they were rounding a curve, a few miles west of Paoli, "Curley" arose and went toward the closet, without arousing any suspicion. At that moment the swaying of the coach threw open the door, and "quick as thought" the prisoner rushed out upon the platform and jumped from the train. At this desperate manœuvre the officers, for a moment, sat stupefied. MCCARTY broke the silence by hurrying out upon the platform. He looked back, but looked into an inky darkness, and then ejaculated "He's gone!" The train was stopped as quickly as possible, but not until it had gone more than a mile from the spot where Curley had made his terrific leap. The dejected officers hurried back in the darkness, casting on either side of the track eager, searching glances, to discover, as they perhaps surmised, the mangled body of the daring fugitive. As they went stumbling along, one of them kicked something soft. He stooped down to feel it. Pardieu! it was nothing but MCCARTY'S hat, that had blown off when he leaned out from the platform to discover the prisoner. They hunted a long, long while, but found no "Curley," and finally the Chief had to leave his three assistants to continue the search, while he went to the nearest telegraph station and sent out messages to have all the roads guarded and extra precautions taken, and then took the first train to the city.

When he arrived at the West Philadelphia Depot he found the trusty Detective HAGGERTY in charge of a *posse* of reserve officers, who had by the Mayor been detailed to receive the criminal. Their expectant countenances assumed an indescribably woe-begone appearance when the story of the escape was detailed, and they all came slowly to the Central Station sadder, perhaps wiser men.

No news of "Curley's" rearrest has yet been received.

Another Railroad Accident—This Time on the Erie.

From the Middletown Press, Feb. 9.

Express passenger train No. 12, bound east, at 3½ this morning, met with an accident one mile east from Port Jervis. From some unexplained cause the locomotive, No. 321, BILLY CARPENTER, engineer, jumped the track, and was driven along by the momentum of the train, plowing its way over the frozen ground, and against the bank, till the forward truck became turned crosswise of the track, and in that position was forced along some seventy feet, till it became detached from the locomotive, which was pitched over the truck, and fell upon its side toward the train, which had continued on the track, driving the tender along with it. In the fall of the locomotive, it and the tender were rendered a shapeless mass of ruins. A more complete destruction could hardly be imagined. It seemed almost miraculous that such utter ruin could be made of locomotive and tender with such trifling injury to the rest of the train; and to add to the wonder, no one was injured but the engineer, and he but slightly. In fact, many passengers slept through the entire affair. All the cars remaining on the track uninjured, except the forward baggage-car, Conductor BENSON sent immediately to Port Jervis for help, and by 7 A. M. the track was cleared sufficiently for the train to move on its way to New-York.

FINE ARTS.

Reception at the Union League Club—Mr. Eastman Johnson's New Picture.

The monthly art receptions at the Union League Club have become one of the pleasantest features of that institution, and great credit is due the Art Committee for their exertions in procuring so many new and noticeable pictures for each reception. On Thursday last, among those adorning the gallery were Mr. SHATTUCK'S fine canvas, "Sunday Morning in New-England," of which we have spoken heretofore. In careful rendering of foreground, foliage and water, it was unsurpassed by any picture on the walls, and it elicited the warm commendation it deserved. Mr. BRISTOL'S "Memphremagog" was so unlike his usual style that his signature alone assured us that it was his. It appeared under the very poor light with which, unfortunately, the gallery is provided, to be a good picture, with the exception of the sky, which is decidedly hard and spotty. Mr. BRADFORD'S large picture of "Caught in the Ice," an incident of the artist's adventures in the far North, is, we are willing to believe, a faithful delineation of a scene on which we have never looked. The ice is certainly not the ice we are accustomed to see here. The correctness of the color we must take for granted. Mr. WYANT was represented by a very careful delineation of one of the many charming nooks on the Ausable River. As a study of tree-trunks, foliage, and rocks, we have seen nothing to surpass it. The color, too, is unusually good. The water has surface, but lacks depth. Mr. T. ADDISON RICHARDS contributed a picture which so far surpassed anything he has done previously, both in color and general treatment, as to excite considerable attention. Mr. KENSETT and Mr. BREVOORT were also well represented.

A CHARMING GENRE PICTURE.

Prominent among the *genre* pictures was Mr. EASTMAN JOHNSON'S, "The Old Stage-Coach." From very simple elements the artist has produced a picture which, while thoroughly characteristic of American out-of-door boy-life, contains that "touch of nature" which "makes the whole world kin." Passing along a country road one bright Summer's day, Mr. JOHNSON came upon an old disused stage-coach, or rather the body of one, the wheels having long since disappeared. A sketch was made of the old doorless and windowless vehicle, and the artist's fertile imagination did the rest. A round dozen of boys and half as many girls have taken possession of the coach. Four of them are in harness, and the rest are seated in and upon the vehicle. The driver, who is handling the lines and whip in a masterly manner, evidently feels the immense responsibility committed to him. The face of his companion on the box-seat shows none of this solicitude. He is lounging in an easy attitude, with his leg over the guard. Two pretty girls occupy the next seat, engaged in a confidential chat. One small boy stands on the roof waving his hat, while another clambers up behind, with much pain and inconvenience. The insides have all taken their places, and the guard stands at the door, anxiously beckoning to two belated ones, just coming out of a garden gate. The various figures are instinct with life; the attitudes are free and unconstrained, and the expressions strongly individualized, from that of our little colored friend, who is officiating as near leader, to the dignified and important personage who holds the lines. The composition is not yet finished, the foreground being scarcely more than laid in. In the background is a charming landscape, a large portion of which is seen through the coach-doors. The light is finely managed. It is the light of a bright and glorious Summer's day, when the sky is touched with Heaven's own blue and the atmosphere is pure ether. It is, taking it altogether, a picture on which any artist might safely rest his reputation.

"ENOCH ARDEN."

From Mr. BOUGHTON we observed a small picture of "Enoch Arden." The sailor stands leaning against a rock, while his betrothed tries on a plain gold ring. There are some faults of drawing in the composition, which is, nevertheless, a very charming one. The girl's face is sweet and expressive, and the attitudes of the two figures well chosen. The background, with its dull, leaden sky, is very suggestive.

PICTURES OF NEW-YORK ARTISTS.

Some good foreign pictures of BOSCH, HUBLIN, HERTEL and LOBRICHON were also on the walls, and from our own artists specimens by MAGRATH, T. W. WOOD, TOM GAYLORD and ENNINGER. Mr. MAGRATH'S picture, "The Walk," is very low in tone, and in the poor light pervading the gallery could not be seen to advantage. Mr. WOOD'S "Calculation" is evidently very strong in expression and good in color, though we may wonder where all the light introduced comes from. Mr. ENNINGER'S crayons—illustrations of LONGFELLOW and HAWTHORNE—were very unequal in point of merit, "Heather Brinne" being the best. The face, though a conventional one, is strongly expressive of sorrowing despair. "Little Pearl" seemed to us to be rather too gypsy-like and elfish. "Evangeline" is a pretty girl and nothing more. Mr. MARSHALL, the well-known engraver, had a good portrait in oils, and a landscape which appeared to be more of an experiment in color than anything else. Mr. HICKS was well represented by a strong portrait of a benevolent-looking old lady.

Curious Detection of a Witness' Perjury.

The Boston *Journal* says that a witness in one of the Courts of that city testified, on Thursday, that he removed an iron rod from a cleat of wood only two hours previous, at the same time producing the rod and cleat of wood in Court, and pointing out to the jury the identical hole from which the rod was removed. The counsel for the defense discovered that at some time a spider had spun his web in the hole, and that it still remained there, together with the dead spider. It has since been a mooted question whether or not spiders spin their webs in February, and, if so, whether it could have been spun, the spider die and dry up in so short space of time.

Horrible Murders in Florida—A Young Lady and Two Little Girls Killed.

The Macon (Ga.) *Telegraph* has learned from Mr. FELIX CORPUT, who arrived in that city on Tuesday morning, the following particulars of some horrible and brutal murders which were committed on Saturday night previous, Feb. 4, between 8 and 9 o'clock, at the residence of a Mr. FAGIN, about three miles from Jacksonville, near Fairchild's Mill, for which establishment Mr. FAGIN was acting as foreman:

It appears that Mr. and Mrs. FAGIN had visited Jacksonville on last Saturday afternoon, as was customary with them, to purchase provisions, &c., for his family. They left the house in charge of a Miss ROSANNA CARLINE, a sister-in-law of Mr. FAGIN; also, his two little daughters, KATE and FANNIE—the former six, and the latter four years old. Mr. and Mrs. FAGIN were late in returning home, and when they reached there, about 9 o'clock at night, they found Miss CARLINE lying dead upon the floor in one room, with her head split open by a blow from an ax. In another and adjoining room KATE, the oldest child, was found, and similarly murdered. In still another room, and across the hall from where these two bodies were found, little FANNIE was discovered lying dead upon the floor, with the bloody ax buried to the eye in her head. It appears that the young lady and two children were assailed by the murderer when they were all together in one room, and that as soon as the young lady was stricken down, the two little girls ran frightened into different rooms, where they were followed and thus brutally murdered. On further search being made it was found that the house had been robbed of two fine gold watches and $200 or $300; and to get this plunder the demon or demons murdered the young lady and two girls.

Mr. CORPUT says two negroes and a sailor were arrested under suspicion of having committed the act, but up to the time he left, they had not been examined in Court, and it is not known as yet who the guilty parties are. Every exertion is being made to ferret them out. Mr. CORPUT also informs us that on Sunday afternoon last a sailor committed suicide at Jacksonville, by deliberately rowing a boat some distance out into the river, and then leaping overboard.

THOSE RINGS ROUND THE MOON.

Answers of "Inquirer"—Observations in Hartford, Conn.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I notice the following in your issue of the 9th inst.:

COLORED RINGS AROUND THE MOON.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I learn from the verbal accounts of several persons that on Saturday evening last beautiful small colored rings were observed for several hours surrounding the moon. My accounts are from persons in Jersey City, but are somewhat imperfect. Possibly among the large number of your readers there may be those who quite accurately observed this interesting phenomenon. I am extremely anxious to receive definite accounts of the size, number, colors, and order of colors of these rings, which seem from the accounts to have constituted either a lunar corona or a halo.

Any person possessed of any particulars whatever, and of the time of the commencement and continuation of the occurrence, will confer a favor by communicating the facts. Yours,
INQUIRER.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Feb. 8, 1871.

In hopes that your correspondent will find it of interest, I forward the following—corrected—from the Hartford *Courant* of Saturday, 4th inst. As I wrote the article, I can vouch for its correctness:

A PHENOMENON.

People afoot in the dead hours of the night are often treated to rare appearances. One of the most remarkable exhibitions of halos we have ever seen was on free exhibition at 1½ o'clock this (Saturday, 4th,) morning. The moon had declined about one-third from the zenith, and, nearly full, shone very bright. The wind blew steadily from the south-west, and carried over the face of the moon a thin filmy cloud, traveling apparently with great velocity; on this stratum were lined three distinct, bright concentric halos with intervening spaces of varying colors. Between the moon and the nearest halo was a distance of about 3°, colored from the pale white of the moon seen through the fleecy cloud, to a strong yellow which faded to the white ring, and in the second space about 6° became a vivid red, and in the outer circle full 10° was a beautiful pale green ringed with the outer white halo which separated it from the bluish white of the surrounding sky. These colors faded away and grew out again as the density of the cloud raised, and for about a quarter of an hour, until the sky became clear, it continued in beautiful varying changes.

At Hudson City—A Beautiful Sight.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your issue of the 8th had a request from "Inquirer," for information regarding the rings around the moon on last Saturday evening.

I saw them from Hudson City, from about 9½ until after 10 o'clock, and during nearly all of that time they were very distinct and clearly defined, excepting during the passage toward the east of light, fleecy clouds, which gave the rings a very wavy and broken, but very beautiful appearance. They appeared to me to present the usual colors of the rainbow, the centre rings being much wider than those at the outside and those nearest the moon. These light clouds kept passing over at intervals toward the east, while to the north and north-east the sky was very clear.

During the time I was watching these rings, I saw directly east a large star that kept changing its color constantly—much more so than I had ever noticed before. When first noticed, it appeared the usual color, and then would suddenly blaze up to several times its ordinary size, and be a deep purple and then a blue, appearing to give out flame, so to speak; it would then suddenly drop to its usual size. This lessening and enlarging continued for a full quarter of an hour, with constant changing of color. The changing of color might have been "all in my eye," as I had been staring at the varied colors around the moon, and they were, perhaps, impressed on my eye, but the unusual appearance I would be glad to have explained, if it was an "operatical delusion," as Mrs. Partington would say.

W. PEMBERTON.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Feb. 10, 1871.

At Hoboken.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In reply to "Inquirer," in your paper of Feb. 9, 1871, I would state that on my return from New-York, about 9½, Saturday evening, Feb. 4, I observed the phenomenon around the moon. It appeared as follows: The moon was unusually bright, surrounded by a broad white halo of great brilliancy, which in turn was surrounded by a ring composed of all the colors of a rainbow, and about as broad. At what hour this phenomenon commenced or ended I cannot say. I saw it for at least five minutes. The night was so intensely cold I did not go out after entering my house.

In March or April of 1862 I witnessed the same phenomenon in the East Indies, about a degree above the equator, while at sea. As my recollection serves me, it had the same appearance, the moon being equally bright. It was called a lunar corona.

FACT.

HOBOKEN, Saturday, Feb. 11, 1871.

An Absent-Minded Man.

A paper in Lexington, Ky., tells a little story at the expense of a gentleman residing in that neighborhood, who rode into town on horseback last week, put up his horse for a time, and at last forgetting all about him, requested permission to ride home with a neighbor. The toll-gate keeper reminded him of his having ridden to town horseback, and asked where his animal was. This, of course, started the absent-minded man upon the back track and he returned to the city, mounted his forgotten steed, and journeyed homeward.

How a California Stage was Robbed.

The Sacramento *Union* gives, in a dispatch from Reno, Jan. 31, the following account of a stage robbery, brief mention of which was made by telegraph:

"About 5½ this evening, when the Susanville stage was approaching town, at a point one and half miles north, two men, masked, jumped from behind the sage-brush, one catching the leaders by the head and covering the driver with a six-shooter, the other covering two passengers with a pistol in each hand, and calling on all to raise their hands. THOMS, the driver, was then requested to dismount, when they examined him and obtained about $150 in coin. Major V. S. EGGLESTON, Pay-master United States Army, was then requested to dismount, and ordered by the man at the head of the horses to walk up to him. He was then requested to disgorge. The Major handed over some $200 or $300 of his private funds, when the robber requested him to remove his belt, which he did. The Major had $7,000 in a belt around his body. The robbers must have obtained information of the fact and followed him for some distance. While they were examining the Major, THOMS, from whom they had taken his six-shooter, still having a Derringer left, fired at one of the robbers and undoubtedly hit him in the breast, as he fell and then got up, staggering off, firing at the coach and its passengers, of whom, fortunately, none were injured, although seven or eight shots were fired. At this time the team ran away, and ran half a mile before being stopped. As soon as this could be done, Lieut. HAY and one soldier, in company with LEMON, proceeded back to follow the robbers, and when they arrived at the place of encounter they found the Major's belt, which contained $7,000. Two hundred dollars of the Major's private funds are still missing. There was a small guard, consisting of Lieut. HAY and one man, accompanying the Pay-master, but owing to the crowded condition of the coach they could not reach their arms. The last seen of the robbers one was helping the other, who seemed badly wounded, to escape. A large party of citizens, fully armed, started in pursuit immediately, and captured CHARLES BEAVER, the man shot by the driver. He was found a short distance from the place of robbery. He is shot in the right side above the hip, the ball ranging forward. Dr. BISHOP, who has examined the wound, says there is no chance for his recovery, the bullet having passed through the liver. The other robber, named ROBERTS, a son of CHAT ROBERTS, who was concerned in the robbery of the train near Verdi, a short time ago, is well known and cannot escape."

The Late Earl of Aberdeen.

The first clue to the fate of GEORGE H. GORDON, Earl of Aberdeen, discovered by his friends, was obtained from Capt. J. P. WILBUR, of Mystic, Conn., with whom he served as mate during one voyage, leaving him to embark upon the vessel from which, when a few days out, he was swept overboard and drowned. Capt. WILBUR recently arrived at Bristol, England, in command of the new bark *Sappho*, and found a letter from the present Earl of ABERDEEN, cordially inviting him to visit Haddo House, the country seat of Lady ABERDEEN, in Aberdeenshire. The house is situated in the centre of a park of a thousand acres, beautifully laid out, and is arranged with every regard to comfort and luxury that a refined and elegant taste could desire. Yet for the last few years it has been a house of sorrow. The father of Lady ABERDEEN, who was Premier before Lord PALMERSTON, died in 1860, and her husband in 1864. In 1868 a son was accidentally killed at Cambridge, and a year ago GEORGE GORDON was drowned at sea. There are 1,100 farms on the estate, and the other property of the family is immense. Capt. WILBUR was warmly received and hospitably entertained, and was able to comfort the mother with the words, "I believe he was a good young man and a Christian." In their religions belief the family are Scotch Presbyterians, and Lady ABERDEEN said that "the day GEORGE left home he read the eighty-fourth psalm at morning prayer." Capt. WILBUR remained in Aberdeenshire several days, and was overpowered with kind attentions while there—"All," he says, "because I was enabled some time since to show a very little kindness to a stranger who proved to be Lord ABERDEEN."

FOREIGN ITEMS.

A laurel wreath of gold has been voted by the ladies of Munich to the Emperor WILLIAM, and a statue to Count MOLTKE.

The *John Bull* hears that in several London churches, should the Royal marriage take place in Lent, there will be a special penitential office at the same hour.

The Empress of the French has given a donation of 800 francs to the parochical schools at Chiselhurst.

DANTE'S *Divina Commedia* is now being translated into Roumanian by the Roumanian poet I. ELIADES RADULESCOS.

With a view to promote newspaper production, the Government of Peru has issued a decree exempting printers from service in the National Guard.

A new periodical, *The Ferret*, described as "a journal of humor," has made its appearance at Swansea in South Wales. "Five numbers have reached us," says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, "but the humor has yet to come."

Tuesday, March 21, has been decided upon for the marriage of Her Royal Highness the Princess LOUISE and the Marquis of LORNE.

Only 300 cabs continue to ply for hire in Paris, and these, together with about 100 private carriages, and about 500 omnibuses, which still keep up their regular courses, form the means of conveyance within the French metropolis.

GEN. CHANZY says that, on going into action, 15,000 of his men "blubbered and roared for priests to confess them." Compliance with their request caused some delay, and even then they ran away.

A French paper publishes the following cheerful paragraph: "It is not generally known that the assassination of PRIM is but the first execution of a sentence pronounced by the secret Provisional Government of Spain, who have condemned to death the 191 Deputies who voted for the Duke of AOSTA.

The total receipts of the Beethoven Festival in Vienna are now stated at 5,000 florins. This sum will be devoted to a monument to BEETHOVEN and a foundation fund in favor of composers of talent.

Miss TEMPLE has withdrawn her candidature for the Exeter School Board.

DUMAS left the unpublished MSS. of twenty-three novels and fourteen plays.

Mr. J. E. OLIVANT, of Balliol College, Oxford, is about to publish a work on Mormonism and the present schism at Utah; the result of a recent sojourn at the Salt Lake City.

What is the difference between godfathers and godchildren? The former are bled, the latter cupped.—*Punch.*

Mr. C. GIBBON, the author of *Robin Gray*, is engaged on another novel illustrative of Scottish life.

The organ in the Royal Albert Hall, London, will be the largest and most powerful in the world, having 9,000 pipes and 120 stops, inflated by two steam-engines, built by Messrs. PENN.

The picture-gallery of the Prince ESTERHAZY has been bought by the Hungarian Government. The price is said to be 1,500,000 florins, or about $625,000.

M. PAUL MEYER, chief editor of the learned *Revue Critique*, is now serving in the National Guard in Paris, and has had three short campaigns outside the walls.

Mr. HEPWORTH DIXON has given notice that he will move the following resolution at the London School Board: "That means shall be provided for physical training, exercise, and drill in every public elementary school established under the authority of this Board."

It is a curious but significant fact that Mr. HERBERT SPENCER'S writings can be bought at St. Petersburg in a Russian version, although none of them have appeared in a French or German translation. Mr. MILL'S *Subjection of Woman* has also found a translation in Russia, and not, we believe, in France or Germany.

The Bordeaux correspondent of the *Indépendance Belge*, pointing out that M. GAMBETTA has the fault of allowing himself to be carried away by passion, says also: "Sometimes this high and limpid intelligence becomes darkened. Seeing only his own idea, he sacrifices those of others with a dangerous facility."

The senior wrangler of the Cambridge examinations this year is a Mr. J. HOPKINSON, of Manchester. Among the list of honor men is one American.

The printing-press follows surely after the pioneer's ax. But a little while ago the African diamond region was, if not a "howling wilderness," certainly something very like it. Now we record two productions of the new diamond fields: its first newspapers and the first issues of its press—the *Diamond News* and the *Diamond Fields*; the *Zingari*, an illustrated comic paper at Cape Town; the *Kafir Express*, printed at the Lovedale Mission Station; and the *Natal Almanack*, by Mr. JOHN ROBINSON, a statistical annual.

The London *Spectator* says: "Little is known and less thought of the proceedings of the Conference, which adjourns and adjourns in the hope that a representative of France may attend. The few hints of its proceedings, however, which occasionally creep out tend to indicate that the Conference will ultimately, unless France arrives, accept a compromise allowing both Russia and Turkey to keep a certain number of vessels in the Black Sea. The Austrian Government, as we noted last week, is believed to prefer that course as preferable to a free navigation, which would enable France or England to shut the mouths of the Danube."

The Emperor WILLIAM has been often quoted as having declared "that he made war on a dynasty, and not on a people." It may be interesting to recall the precise words of the King in his proclamation to the French people. They were:

"Je fais la guerre aux soldats et non aux citoyens francais. Ceux-ci continueront, par conséquent, à jouir d'une sécurité pour leurs personnes et leurs biens, aussi longtemps qu'ils ne me priveront pas eux-mêmes par des entreprises hostiles contre les troupes allemandes du droit de leur accorder ma protection."

There is not a syllable here about the dynasty.

The London *Echo* is getting funny. Here is a paragraph from that humorous journal:

"The Irish have rendered invaluable assistance to the French during the struggle with the legions of King WILLIAM. They have been present at many battles, none of which have taken place on French soil, or been chronicled by imaginative correspondents. In all of these they have fought with the energy and fervor for which they are distinguished all over the world, and it is to be hoped that their services will be gratefully acknowledged by the people in whose behalf they have bled. One of the latest of these engagements took place at Ferry Hill, near Durham, between three Irishmen and one Englishman, the latter representing the legions of King WILLIAM aforesaid. In a rough-and-tumble contest, the sturdy representative of the Teutonic race was in a fair way to overcome the doughty champions of the infant republic, when they drew their knives and repulsed the enemy with terrible slaughter. On the following day the whole party appeared before a Magistrate, when, as usual, the victory was claimed by both sides. The exact merits of the case will be established by impartial history."

Another Boy Assassin—Desperate Attempt to Murder and Rob a Farmer in Saratoga County.

From the Troy Press, Feb. 9.

Early yesterday morning a dispatch was received in this city by the Police, from Clifton Park, stating that JOHN FELLOWS had been shot, late on Monday afternoon, by WALLACE VAN DERCOOK, of Cohoes, and requesting the services of the Police to effect his arrest. It appears Mr. FELLOWS was a well-to-do farmer, residing about one mile from Clifton Park, and had, some months ago, hired young VAN DERCOOK to work for him on his farm, but the latter, wearied of hard labor, left, and has lately been at Cohoes, in the employ of Mr. SIMMONS, proprietor of the Cohoes Hotel. VAN DERCOOK is about eighteen years of age.

Our reporter subsequently visited the scene of the attempted murder, and learned the following particulars:

Mr. FELLOWS, the victim, always carries in his pocket from $100 to $200 in money, and this was doubtless known by VAN DERCOOK. About 1 o'clock Tuesday afternoon, FELLOWS was busy in his barn-yard, putting knobs upon the horns of an unruly cow. VAN DERCOOK walked out to the barn-yard, and observing that Mrs. FELLOWS was present with her husband, he walked away and went back to the house. Looking into the window he saw that Mrs. FELLOWS had returned, and immediately went back, walked up boldly to Mr. FELLOWS, placed a pistol at his head and fired. The ball entered just in front of the left ear, on the line of the eye, and penetrated the cavity of the eye, severing the optic nerve, and lodging in the nasal cavity, of course destroying the use of the left eye, which now protrudes from the socket in a shocking manner. Dr. COOPER, residing near by, probed the wound, but could not find the ball. The pistol was held so close that the fur of his cap was burned, and also the flesh about the wound. Mr. FELLOWS fell insensible, and was dragged by the leg by VAN DERCOOK under an adjoining shed. The assassin first violently broke from the neck of his prostrate victim a silver chain, and also took from his pocket a knife. He was about taking the watch and pocket-book of Mr. FELLOWS, when he became sensible and ordered the boy off. This frightened the lad and he hurriedly left. Mr. FELLOWS was carried into his house, and bled profusely from the nose until 8 o'clock yesterday morning. The assassin, after his deliberate attempt at murder, went to the house of a depraved woman residing in the vicinity, and after this all traces of him were lost. The neighbors believed that the lad was concealed about the house, but were in such dread of the woman, and the man with whom she is living, that they dared not make the search.

THE RELIEF OF THE FRENCH.

Amount of Contributions by the Chamber of Commerce and the Produce Exchange Committees.

The following lists embrace all the contributions received by the Executive Committee of the Chamber of Commerce for the relief of the sufferers in France; also, by the Produce Exchange Committee:

New-York Stock Exchange, $5,000; Brown Brothers & Co., $1,600; Fisk & Hatch, $1,000; M. Morgan's Sons, $1,000; Phelps, Dodge & Co., $1,000; Mrs. Catharine L. Spencer, $1,000; Chas. H. Marshall, $1,000; Winslow, Lanier & Co., $1,000; Dabney, Morgan & Co., $1,000; E. S. Jaffray & Co., $1,000; F. Schuchardt & Sons, $1,000; A. Iselin & Co., $500; H. Barbey & Co., $500; Arnold, Constable & Co., $500; J. B. Johnston & Co., $500; Henry Clews, $500; Haviland & Co., $500; Naylor & Co., $500; R. Warren Weston, $500; M. K. Jesup & Co., $500; R. J. Livingston, $500; Duncan, Sherman & Co., $500; Schuyler, Hartley & Graham, $500; W. W. Phelps, $500; Moses Taylor & Co., $500; Morton, Bliss & Co., $500; J. C. Rieff, $100; Anonymous, $100; Cyrus W. Field, $100; Geo. Cabot Ward, $100; James Lees, $100; Bruce & Co., $100; Mrs. A. P. Stokes, $100; Mr. and Mrs. C. H. McCormick, $500; Darling, Griswold & Co., $500; Paton & Co., $500; Fabbri & Chauncey, $500; Josiah Macy's Sons, $250; Garner & Co., $250; Woodward, Lawrence & Co., $250; Anthony & Hall, $250; Low, Harriman & Co., $250; A. D. Bruen, $250; H. J. Baker & Bro., $250; Theo. Roosevelt, $250; Hendricks Bros., $250; C. B. Wood, $250; Wm. Cooper, $250; J. T. Johnston, $250; Clark, Dodge & Co., $250; Murray, Ferris & Co., $250; A. Person, Harriman & Co., $250; Eugene Kelly & Co., $250; A. S. Barnes & Co., $200; Detmold & Cox, $200; J. N. Phelps, $200; Charles Congreve & Son, $100; H. M. Schieffelin, $100; J. Lawrence, $100; J. B. Alexander & Co., $100; H. McLean & Co., $100; Peter Cooper, $100; Bulkley, Dunton & Co., $100; W. H. Parsons & Bro., $100; John Sneedan, $100; A. Booth, $100; H. B. Renwick, $100; W. C. Bryant & Co., $100; W. S. Gilman, $100; V. G. Hall, $100; Aymar & Co., $100; Joseph Howland, $100; Geo. Merriam, $100; Clark & Waite, $100; Cash, N. E. B., $100; Mr. and Mrs. Elisee Charlier, $100; A. A. Thompson & Co., $50; B. M., $50; W. Langdon, $50; W. L. Chamberlain, $50; El Inglecito, cash, $50; R. P. Charles, $50; Mary E. Livingston, $50; Louis Beaupland, $25; Ambrose B. Striker, $25; Mrs. C. Day, $25; S. P. Holmes, Yonkers, $25; Mrs. N. G. Coll, $25; Jas. W. Simonton, $25; McKesson & Robbins, $25; Woodworth & Graham, $25; Friend, Atlantic Bank, $10; Geo. Jardine, $5; Cash, $5; Through E. Howland, $4; "Coro," $5; G. B. M., Jr., $15; G. S. W. & M. J. W., $2; R. Francis, $10; "Harlem Friend," $10; Cash, $5; H. A. Newton, New-Haven, $10; Kiggins, Tooker & Co., $20; Guy Richards, $100; D. J. Garth, (Richmond, Va.,) $100; John E. Parsons, $100; W. G. Hunt, $100; Woodward, Baldwin & Co., $100; V. J. Magnin, Guedin & Co., $50; Vernon Brothers, $50; "A Hartford Lady," $50; J. S. Carpenter, $50; N. P. Bailey, $50; C. & R. Poillon, $50; Cash, M., $25; Cash, $25; J. C. Smith, $25; Jos. B. Allen, $25; "Poor Man," $1; Samuel Raynor & Co., $20; General Appraisers' Department, $51; Theo. Gilman, $25; Harper Brothers, $500; Jas. Conner's Sons, $100; J. S. Kennedy & Co., $100; Turner & Brothers, $100; Rose Brothers, $50; Frances & Loutrel, $25; Vermilye & Co., $100; C. W. Benedict, $20; Robert Wilde, $10; Miss Sarah Luse, Eddystone, N. Y., $50; Miss Addie Craig, $44; Miss Lulu Craig, $2 23; Master Moses Craig, 46 cents; Austin Craig, $1 37. Total, $34,453.

The following are the subscriptions received by the Chairman of the New-York Produce Exchange Committee as far as reported:

Archibald Baxter & Co., $1,000; David Dows & Co., $1,000; Cragin & Co., $1,000; E. Morgan's Sons, $500; Cary & Yale, $500; Wicks, Rossiter & Co., $500; Chamberlain, Rowe & Co., $250; Sawyer, Wallace & Co., $250; Colgate & Co., $250; E. W. Coleman & Co., $250; Chas. White & Co., $100; James McCulloch, 100; W. C. Rnflander, $500; Wm. Moses, $250; Peter Jones, $50; Wm. H. Power, $200; A. H. Brewster, $10; John Horun, $20; John Sinclair & Co., $50; Brush & Co., $100; Jules Crucy & Co., $50; Cash, $25; J. A. Ricker, $25; F. A. Van Idenston, $25; Hecker Brothers, $500; C. H. Benedict & Co., $100; Watts, Parker & Co., $100; C. S. White, $50; Coles Brothers, $50; Cooper & Co., $50; J. A. Ameslung & Son, $50; Fowler Brothers, $50; Toby & Booth, $50; Thorne & Co., $25; C. F. Mattlege, $25; E. H. Dougherty, $25; Charles Parker, $25; Baker, Vail & Clark, $20; Goulard, Rouse & Bostwick, $20; W. E. Adams, $5; Callender & Henderson, $50; Albert & Daniels, $100; Asa Stevens, $100; Stoughton & Co., $100; Cash, $100; David Thompson, $50; Charles H. Cadwell, $25; W. F. Smith, $10; Kingan & Co., $50; J. Eager, $50; J. S. Ward Foster & Co., $250; Cash, $100; Boyd Bros. & Hobson, $25; Cash, $100; F. Berthoud, $20; J. W. Moore, $10; J. N. Halliday, $10; Burnett, McInnes & Co., $20; Henry W. Smith, $25; T. B. Woolsey, $25; Chas. Haight & Co., $25; Engs & Tyrrell, $25; F. H. Allen & Co., $25; J. M. Whittemore & Sons, $25; I. P. & J. G. Frost & Co., $100; L. Roberts & Co., $250; J. H. Poole & Co., $100; A. E. Kent & Co., $100; Edward Cromwell, $100; Wm. Powell & Co., $100; J. L. Brewster, $100; Foster J. Weeks, $100; Robert S. Holt, $100; Cornelius Smith, $50; Alexander Munn, $50; Alfred Churchman, $50; Arkhill & Tufts, $50; A. Osborn, $50; Jas. Davis & Son, $25; Hart & Bro., $25; Ab. Leggett & Sons, $10; James Drew, $10; W. R. Foster, $10; Knapp & Co., $100; Halsted & Co., $100; S. L. Travis & Co., $100; Taylor, Anderson & Co., $50; Ch. W. Lord, $50; F. P. Woodbury, $50; Augustus Bickstien, $60; John Lockitt & Co., $50; Andrew Harman, $50; W. H. Hewett, $25; J. E. J. Grunger, $25; J. Duff Wallace, $25; John Thallon, $25; Charles S. Brown & Co., $25; Davis & Atwood, $25; W. E. Clark & Bro., $25; G. Vanderhoff, $25; A. S. Spaulding & Co., $25; T. H. Hogan, $10; N. S. Le Gras, $10; W. H. Silberhorn, $10; John King & Son, $10; Charles G. Hall, $10; S. P. Knapp, $5; M. R. Cook & Co., $25; Davis & Benson, $25; E. Eising, $5; E. J. Herrick, $5; T. J. & J. N. Van Viele, $100; Wallace & Gould, $50; Woodruff & Robinson, $250; Easton & McMahon, $100; J. H. H. Herrick & Co., $100; Franklin, Edson & Co., $100; John Hobbs, $50; Berheimer & Schmidt, $50; Plumer & Co., $100; Duncan McTavish, $100; Erastus Titus, $100; E. Treadwell Sons, $100; Marsh, White & Co., $25; W. H. Harris & Co., $25; R. H. Lambier, $25; J. Wilmot, $25; J. F. Buckley, $25; P. O. H. McCartin, $25; A. J. Sargent & Co., $20; S. P. Knapp, $10. Total, $13,470.

Grand total, $47,928.

WM. W. WICKS,
Chairman of Committee.

In aid of the object, J. H. HOGAN, stevedore, will give horse, tackle, &c., and services of a gang of men for one day, free of expense; and MCCREERY & Co. will lighter all grain free.

The Foundling Asylum Fair—Collections and Contributions.

The report of Mr. J. J. O'DONOHUE, Treasurer of the recent Fair in aid of the Catholic Foundling Asylum, has just been made. It shows that the net proceeds of the Fair amounted to $71,426 85, and the aggregate sum collected by Mrs. RICHARD B. CONNOLLY is $20,575. There yet remains $8,000 to be raised before the $100,000 State appropriation can be received, or ground broken for the new building.

The following table shows the various amounts collected during the Fair:

St. Boniface's Church, $7,002; St. Francis Xavier's, $6,781; St. Patrick's, $5,062; Foundling Table, $4,863; St. Joseph's, $4,275; Holy Name, $4,193; St. Peter's, $3,463; St. Teresa's, $3,428; St. Stephen's, $3,282; St. Lawrence's, $3,237; St. Andrew's, $3,020; St. Bridget's, $2,475; St. Nicholas', $2,404; refreshment table, $2,357; door receipts, $2,102; Transfiguration, $2,033; St. Gabriel's, $1,800; St. John the Evangelist, $1,616; St. Columba's, $1,590; St. Ann's, $1,348; floral table, $1,026; Redemptorist Fathers, $1,000; Paulist Fathers, $1,000; St. James', $1,000.

Among those who responded to the personal appeal of Mrs. CONNOLLY were: A. Oakey Hall, Richard B. Connolly, Wm. M. Tweed, Hugh Smith, James B. Taylor, Peter B. Sweeny, Alex. T. Stewart, A. J. Garvey, James H. Coleman, Geo. Law, James H. Ingersoll, J. McB. Davidson, $1,000 each; John J. Bradley, E. L. Donnelly, Thos. J. Creamer, Thos. Dunlap, Robert C. Hutchings, August Belmont, C. W. Garrison, Henry Smith, Barnard Kelly, $500 each; Isaac Bell, Charles E. Loew, John Chamberlin, James M. Sweeny, Jas. Watson, R. A. Storrs, Joel A. Fithian, James O'Brien, J. Townsend Connolly, Alex. Frear, $250 each; Robt. B. Roosevelt, Jno. H. Starin, Jr., $200 each. Total, $20,375.

The Park-place Widening.

Judge BARNARD yesterday rendered a decision confirming the report of the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the matter of the extension of Park-place and widening of Robinson-street.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, FEB. 12, 1871.

Terms of the New-York Times.

MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The SEMI-WEEKLY, per annum	3
Two copies, one year	5
Ten copies, one year	25
And an extra copy to getter-up of club.	
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2
Five copies, one year	8
Ten copies, one year	15
And an extra copy to getter-up of club.	
Twenty copies, one year	25
And an extra copy to getter-up of club.	
The European Edition, per annum, postage extra	3

Subscriptions to either of our editions received for a less length of time than one year at the yearly rate.

The Semi-Weekly and Weekly mailed to clergymen at the lowest club rates.

Additions may be made to clubs at club rates.

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post-office Money Orders if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
TIMES Office, New-York.

Advertising Rates of the New-York Times.

Ordinary classified advertisements, 20 cents per line each insertion.

Business Notices, fifth page, before Marriages and Deaths, 50 cents per line each insertion.

Special Notices, fifth page, after Marriages and Deaths, 30 cents per line each insertion.

Advertisements on eighth page, 30 cents per line each insertion.

City Items with word "advertisement" prefixed 60 cents per line each insertion.

Deaths or Marriage Notices, $1 each insertion.

The above have been the fixed advertising rates of the NEW-YORK TIMES for the past eight years, and will not be changed, although our circulation has largely increased during that time.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and at No. 40 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.; also at No. 6 Astor-Place, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Messrs. DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE DIFFICULTIES IN FRANCE.

It is reported from London that the result of the French elections is, beyond a doubt, a triumph for the Conservatives. In the Department of the North the Monarchists have a majority. Republican candidates have been elected from the Departments of the Charente Inférieuse, Hautes Alpes, Yonne, and the Cities of Dijon and Toulon, and Conservative-Moderate, or Liberal, candidates from the Cities of Nantes, Cahors and Auch, and the Departments of Creuse, Dordogne, Mayenne, Vendée, Lot, Garonne and Loire. It is given out, as the general belief at the Prussian head-quarters at Versailles, that the French Assembly will frame a Provisional Government, with the Count DE PARIS as President, and provide for a future *plebiscite* on the question of the restoration of the Orleanists or the establishment of a republic.

It is stated by the *Kreuz Zeitung* that no decision will be made as to the prolongation of the armistice until it is seen what the French National Assembly will do with the question of peace.

A startling rumor comes from Brest to the effect that the rinderpest has appeared among the immense droves of cattle intended for the relief of Paris. Every effort is making to avert its progress. It is said that the deaths are so numerous that it is impossible to bring the carcasses, and they are therefore towed out to sea on condemned war ships and there sunk.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

The Queen of Great Britain sent a message to the House of Lords, yesterday, asking for a dowry for the Princess LOUISE. The correspondence on the Franco-Prussian war was submitted in the House of Commons. Mr. GLADSTONE explained why France was not represented in the Conference on the Eastern question. The Secretary of the Admiralty stated that 2,500 tons of food had been sent to Paris, and 1,000 tons more were ready for shipment. A statement of the condition of relations with Prussia, Russia and France was demanded from the Ministry....There was a report at Liverpool, yesterday, that a French transport, with 1,250 persons on board, had foundered off Cape La Hogue, and that all on board had perished....A violent gale prevails off the British coast. Six vessels were ashore at Shields, yesterday, and several lives were known to have been lost....The Spanish Cortes has made the trade in Cuban tobacco a Government monopoly.

GENERAL.

The revenue receipts for the first six months of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871, shows a falling off of $3,703,818 from the amount collected during the corresponding period of the preceding year.

A meeting was held and a committee appointed, yesterday, at Washington, to make provision for the family of the late Chief-Justice TANEY.

Mr. HENRY BERGH addressed the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals at Washington last evening.

The Imaum of Muscat, in Arabia, was recently slain in battle, and will be succeeded by SYND TORKES.

Prof. CHARLES F. DELANAL, of the French St. Theresa School, in New-Orleans, fell dead, yesterday, of heart disease.

Custom-house Block, on the dock at Detroit, Mich., was burned yesterday. The damage to the building was $20,000. Loss on stock is unknown.

A divorce was granted to Mrs. A. J. MILLER, at Portland, Me., yesterday, on the ground of habitual drunkenness and abuse on the part of her husband.

It is now decided by the Working Men's Benevolent Association that the miners of Pennsylvania may commence work on the 15th.

The orange crop of California is reported to be very fine.

It is reported that an immensely rich silver mine has just been discovered in the Bradshaw District in Arizona.

A steamer, supposed to be the *Tennessee*, was spoken on the 19th, in latitude 36° and longitude 72° 50′.

Col. JOHN BAXTER recovered judgment, yesterday, of $27,000 in an action for libel against SAUNDERS & CLARK, editors and proprietors of the *Whig & Register*, at Knoxville, Tenn.

ANDREW J. BAUDER, who was convicted of manslaughter in killing his wife at Toledo, Ohio, has been sentenced to ten years' imprisonment.

The State Senate of Missouri, yesterday, passed a bill exempting the property of a wife in executions levied upon her husband.

The Kansas Senate, yesterday, passed a bill giving any person a right to sue for damages any one who has sold him liquor, and also to sue the owner of the building in which the liquor was sold.

Yesterday afternoon RALPH CULBERTSON, engineer for GRAFF, BENNETT & CO., of Pittsburg, Penn., while working about the fly-wheel, was caught by the neck while the wheel was rapidly revolving, and his head was literally torn from the body. He leaves a wife and two children.

The will of Mr. SEARS, which has been presented for probate in Boston, covers sixty pages, as the real estate descriptions are very full. The will is written by the testator's own hand and bears date in May, 1859. He appoints his sons executors, and unites with them in the trust his sons-in-law and certain of his grandsons. He makes no public bequests, but it is said he endows the Charity Institution of the Fifty Associates, toward which he liberally contributed while living. He leaves his property to his children. The amount left by Mr. SEARS is supposed to be in the vicinity of five millions.

The ravages of the small-pox have become so great in the southern villages of Hempstead that extraordinary measures are being taken by the Board of Health of that place for its suppression.

The Prospects of Royalty in France.

The reported triumph of the monarchial candidates for the National Assembly in the north of France is hardly sufficient ground for considering the Republic doomed. Taken in connection, however, with the Conservative reaction in Paris, it places the prospects of royalty on a much firmer basis than they have occupied in the memory of the present generation of Frenchmen. The Empire has gone down, amid the universal execration of the nation. Associated, as the name of BONAPARTE ever will be, with memories of shame and humiliation, before which the transcendent glories of the first, and the paler lustre of the early days of the second Empire are hopeless obscured, we may safely assume that France and the world have seen the last of all the NAPOLEONS. The Republic has laid itself open to the charge of promising too much and accomplishing too little. Hopefulness, as an appreciative critic has shown, is an indispensable stimulus to the French character. The exaggerated bulletins that issued from Tours and Bordeaux find their counterpart in many of those issued by the great Emperor himself. Had, there only been a man behind them, as there was seventy years ago, they might again have been the means of supplying that needful elation filled with which the soldiers of the first Empire, "shoeless, foodless, but confident, rushed over the world." The declarations that failed of their purpose in the agony of the conflict, will however rise up in judgment against the Republic, now that the hour of calm deliberation has arrived.

While the advocates of the last elected Empire, and those of the lately accepted Republic, come before the Assembly bearing their respective proportion of the stigma of failure the monarchists will have the advantage of appearing as the representatives of a new era of order and progress. Only a small proportion of French voters are old enough to remember the material stagnation and the social unrest of the reign of LOUIS PHILIPPE, whom his subjects so dearly loved to have a shot at that he obtained the sobriquet of the "target King." Fewer still can have any personal knowledge of the weary incubus of priests and charlatans that France threw off when she dismissed CHARLES X. The single representative of the House of Bourbon, and the numerous scions of its cadet branch of Orleans, are known as upright and honorable gentlemen, who have lived in exile with exemplary patience, and who, without forgetting the claims that bound them to France, have seldom obtruded themselves upon her notice, and, unless in the hour of danger, have never solicited the right of enjoying their common citizenship.

So much must be frankly conceded by all impartial observers, and this, together with much more, will find in another week able expression and eloquent advocacy at the sessions of the third Constituent Assembly of France. Should a majority of this body be found in favor of the establishment of a monarchy, there are three courses which they may submit to the test of a popular vote. The first is the election of the DUC DE CHAMBORD, the grandson of CHARES X., and the sole surviving representative of the elder branch of the House of Bourbon. This "child of miracle," for whose baptism CHATEAUBRIAND brought water all the way from Jordan, whom LAMARTINE sung of in somewhat stilted strains, and whose proclamation as HENRY V., at the age of ten years, was the last card played by his grandfather before being swept away by the revolutionary ruin of 1830, has still a select circle of supporters in France. A number of priests love him because of his sympathy with the temporal power of the Pope, and with effete Italian despotisms generally. A handful of old families support him because he alone can place the white rose of Bourbon on his crown, and by the "divine right" of legitimate descent, occupy the throne of HENRI IV. or LOUIS XIV. But neither church nor chateau is strong enough in these days in France, to have, by their unassisted influence, power to confer upon this childless and unsympathetic man of fifty the name and prerogatives of HENRY V.

So long as the DUC DE CHAMBORD lives the claims of the family of Orleans can be only of an elective character. LOUIS PHILIPPE could only by implication plead the fiction of "the grace of God" for his Kingship. His power emanated from the people, and when his subjects withdrew their support from his throne it lost its only possible reason for existence and toppled over. Rights that were not hereditary in his case cannot have become so to his immediate descendants. There is, therefore, no special reason for selecting the lineal heir to his fortunes represented by his grandson, the Comte DE PARIS, as a candidate whose claims, such as they are, may be preferred to those of all his uncles and cousins. There are three sons of LOUIS PHILIPPE still living. His second son, the DUC DE NEMOURS, is a man of fifty-seven, of respectable talents and amiable character. That his sense of justice is stronger than his ambition may be conjectured from the fact that he has more than once been ready to recognize the superior claims of the representative of the elder branch of the house of BOURBON to the throne of France. The DUC DE JOINVILLE, the sailor of the ORLEANS family, is now in his fifty-third year. His visit to New-York in 1861 with his son and nephews is not yet forgotten, and the record of his son, the DUC DE PENTHIEVRE, at the Naval College, is recent enough for remembrance. The marriage of his eldest daughter with her cousin, the Comte DE PARIS, may conspire with other reasons to render it unlikely that he should stand in the way of his nephew and son-in-law. The DUC D'AUMALE, the fourth son of LOUIS PHILIPPE, a man in the prime of life—being born in 1822—a successful soldier and a brilliant *litterateur*, is, on the whole, the only candidate likely to be put in competition with the son of the deceased DUC D'ORLEANS. His appeal to the Emperor in 1868, in his pamphlet, *What Have You Done with France?* brought out in strong relief his sagacity and foresight, and may now help to commend him to the suffrages of the French nation. Of the Comte DE PARIS, it need only be said that very few men, in any station of life, have, at the age of thirty-three, made such good use of their opportunities for studying men and things, and given proofs so solid and unmistakable of the possession of abilities of a tolerably high order.

But, apart from either Bourbon or Orleanist, there is a third course open to those in favor of a French monarchy that possesses many tempting claims upon popular support. The project has been already discussed in the diplomatic circles of Europe, whether many troublesome political contingencies could not be evaded by uniting Belgium to France and allowing LEOPOLD II. to wield the sceptre of the combined monarchies. Flanders, Brabant, and their sister provinces might fitly console France for the loss of Alsace and Lorraine, and the five millions of industrious Belgians, at least one-half of whom are already French in language and sentiment, would be fully as congruous, considered as elements of population, as the half German natives of the French bank of the Rhine. The vanity of the little country would be soothed, as that of Scotland was on a similar occasion, by the selection of its royal family, and a shorter time would suffice to make one harmonious nation out of the union than was required in the case of the British kingdoms. The King of Belgium has no male issue but his brother, the Count of Flanders, has, and the wife of the latter happens to be a sister of Prince LEOPOLD of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, who was the unconscious means of setting two great nations by the ears. With the exception of this last detail, the considerations referred to represent the most favorable side of the proposal, which, although beset with many difficulties, is not unlikely to be seriously discussed at the coming National Assembly.

"Chaff" in Congress.

The business of legislation may afford plenty of scope, but it affords very little time for the display of wit and humor. Our lawmakers are too sorely pressed by their work to find much leisure for play. The incessant accumulation of affairs that must needs be attacked by the heavy guns of statistics, discourages the use of the light artillery of fun, satire and imagination. Yet that these latter weapons are exceedingly effective there is no doubt. Now and then some gentleman in Congress—and Gen. BUTLER with all his faults is apt to be the one—throws off some sprightly jest that sets not the hall of Congress only, but the whole nation, in a roar. It may be as light as gossamer, but by contrast it is thrown into strong relief, and produces an effect surprising even to its inventor. Coming perchance in a dull debate, like the flecks of vivid color with which a skillful artist lights up a sombre background, it profits by surrounding qualities as well as its own. Gen. BUTLER'S "Shoo-Fly! Don't bodder me," to a somewhat pertinacious assailant was possibly little more witty than dignified, but it created a burst of laughter that echoed all over the country.

Mr. KNOTT, of Kentucky, delivered the other day a speech which in many respects was remarkable. His effort differed from others in being thrown into the form of a set speech, the length of which was rather against it. It was, notwithstanding, excessively droll, and we question whether the project against which it was leveled could possibly have been more battered and riddled by the most imposing logic or the sharpest fire of statistics. Mr. KNOTT'S speech related to the St. Croix and Bayfield Railroad, a joint resolution concerning which line was under consideration by the House. The resolution aims at extending the time for constructing this railroad, which is to run from the St. Croix River, or Lake, to the west end of Lake Superior and to Bayfield. Mr. KNOTT evidently regards the present discussion as untimely, and the invocation of governmental aid or interference as superfluous. He therefore attacked the resolution through the channel of exaggerated encomium, and managed his irony so adroitly as to convulse the House with merriment and to give what some lobbyites call a "black eye" to the resolution. Years ago, he declared, when he first heard that in the vast *terra incognita*, somewhere in the bleak regions of the great North-west, there was a stream known to the nomadic inhabitants of the neighborhood as the River St. Croix, he became satisfied that the construction of a railroad from that raging torrent to some point in the civilized world was essential to the happiness and prosperity of the American people, if not absolutely indispensable to the perpetuity of republican institutions on this continent. Beginning thus with a "skit" on the hyperbolic laudations with which railway jobs have so frequently been held up as public benefactions, Mr. KNOTT proceeded to give Duluth what may fairly be termed a "first-rate notice." He painted it with all the glowing colors of a fervid imagination as a spot flowing with milk and honey, rich in abundant vegetation, delicious in climate, a fountain, so to speak, of perennial joy. Situated exactly between the latitudes of Paris and Venice, gentlemen who have inhaled the exhilarating airs of the one or basked in the golden sunlight of the other, may see at a glance, declared the orator, that Duluth must be a place of untold delights, a terrestrial paradise fanned by the balmy zephyrs of an eternal Spring, and vocal with the silvery melody of nature's choicest songsters. The joke of this lies in the fact, well known to those familiar with the region about Lake Superior, that for the greater part of the year, in the language of the locality, it is cold enough to "freeze the smoke-stack off a locomotive," and that the country consists in a great measure of the most desolate pine barrens to be found on the continent. Mr. KNOTT went on with extraordinary facility to amuse the House with much more in the same strain. The general effect of the whole was intensely amusing to his auditors.

Fun is, after all, a very refreshing thing, and it is not always out of place even in the halls of Congress. Just as the electric fluid clears the air and makes us all breathe freer, so the play of humor may lighten the mental atmosphere of a weary debate, and make people think better and talk better as a consequence. So far as ridicule tends to correct the "spread-eagle" style of oratory, all must admit its wholesome influence. We are very much obliged to Mr. KNOTT for making the House laugh, and the country laugh afterward. Such a thing is a relief from the inflated platitude and monotonous commonplace of which legislative assemblies sometimes give us too much. By all means let the Congressmen who are clever enough follow Mr. KNOTT'S example, and occasionally divert us with a little "chaff." Let them not forget, however, that there is some risk of overdoing it.

Our Storm Signal Service.

This enterprise is fast becoming an important arm of our national service. In 1854, while the Anglo-French fleet was securely riding the waters before Sebastopol, the telegraph announced to its Admirals that a fearful storm was moving from the west, and would doubtless sweep the Black Sea. The telegram was sent by Marshal VAILLANT, the then Minister of War of France, and was dispatched from Paris a few hours after the storm came in from the Atlantic and broke upon the French coast. The announcement was timely, and it is, perhaps, not impossible that but for the receipt of that telegram the assembled navies of the allied nations might have gone down before an enemy more to be dreaded than the fire of all the Russian forts. In the instance mentioned, the fleet, with few exceptions, put to sea and outrode the gale; while the troops on shore suffered untold misery and loss from the fury of the celebrated "Black Sea storm."

The great success of this first experiment in utilizing the electric telegraph for forewarning shipping was followed up in this country, and in 1857 a formal proposition was made to organize a system of telegraphic meteorology, extending from one end of the land to the other, and far-storm warnings to all our Lake and Atlantic sea-ports.

The practicability of forecasting and predicting the approach of our great storms has often been demonstrated, and is being illustrated afresh every day in England, Holland, France, Italy and Germany. Indeed, several striking verifications of the great value of our system have been given by the late bulletins of the Signal Service officers on the lakes, by which, there is reason to believe, several fine ships, with cargoes valued at several hundreds of thousands of dollars, have escaped the violence of this Winter's tempests. A large ratio of the storm-forecasts of the Signal Service has been verified with astonishing precision.

The weather is a subject in which all classes are deeply interested. If buyers and sellers in the grain market and other connected branches of business would take note of our daily weather telegrams from all parts of the United States, they might be much less in the power of heartless speculators. These telegrams have already proved highly useful to farmers and planters. The value of the out-of-door laborer's time would be greatly increased if he could know a day beforehand that, upon the coming day, his ordinary work would be suspended. Though eminent meteorologists have doubted the wisdom of attempting *daily* weather-forecasts, at least negative information, (such as a non-occurrence of storms,) and also positive information as to the suitableness of the coming weather for traveling, farming, and gardening operations, the growth of crops, and for many other objects and purposes of human life, could be obtained from daily telegrams received from a wide field of observation.

To be effective, however, the system must extend its observatories over all parts of the continent and furnish them with the best instruments, to be handled by the ablest scientists. This cannot be done without a liberal appropriation, and this, it is to be hoped, will not be refused, considering the importance of the promised results. Gen. MYERS deserves all proper assistance and encouragement in his work.

A Maryland Fete.

Friday, the 10th inst., was quite a red-letter day in Maryland. No less than three executions, in different parts of the State, gratified on that day the aesthetic cravings of its people. Of the chief performers in these exhibitions two were colored—one was a woman—and the third was a white gentleman who was supposed to have graduated from the flourishing school of murder established in New-York, and to have achieved several very creditable assassinations before the one for which he suffered. Whether from the previous reputation of the actors, or the embarrassing profusion of these entertainments, they seem to have had very different degrees of attractiveness. The colored woman, for example, was subjected to the ignominy of being hung in the jail-yard before a small number of people. The colored man was more fortunate, his last hours being solaced by the presence of three thousand persons, whom he repaid by warning to avoid his fate.

But the white criminal vindicated his superiority of race by drawing an audience of several thousands. Much of this success, however, was doubtless due to the superior management of his Sheriff. Recent executions in other Southern States had revealed to that gentleman what could be done in this line, and his naturally excellent turn for picturesque effect was taxed to the utmost to surpass these precedents. A spot was selected for the ceremony a mile and a half from the jail, but (mark the practiced skill) "in full view of a large part of the city." A programme was then drawn up, and carried out as carefully as though it had been a Fenian reception. The prisoner, dressed in a white shroud, led the procession, seated upon his coffin, in an open wagon drawn by two horses. The guard, consisting of one hundred men of the Fifteenth Regiment, M. N. G., under Capt. WOODROW, formed a hollow square around the prisoner, and that the charm of music might not be wanting, "to the tune of the 'Dead March'" the procession moved by a specified route to the gallows. Several thousand spectators followed in the rear of the line, and it is probable that the City of Cumberland gave itself a holiday for the occasion.

To guard against any possible depression of the culprit, which would have detracted from the general joy, the thoughtful Sheriff took the precaution to make him drunk, so that he mounted the scaffold with great cheerfulness, informed the audience that he was a Christian, showed it by accusing the witnesses of perjury, and was then strangled with great éclat. The whole affair brings one back to those old Tyburn days, when men and boys were carted by the dozen to the gallows, laughing, singing and bandying jokes with the populace all the way.

We were under the impression that we had outgrown Tyburn, but apparently there is in many parts of our country a wide-spread popular sentiment in favor of reviving it. How far such a *renaissance* of legalized brutality may conduce to public morals is not in the least doubtful. And whatever may be thought of the efficacy or propriety of capital punishment, it is certainly in just such inhuman perversions of it as this that its opponents find their strongest argument. Hanging a man may not always be the worst use he can be put to, but it is putting the rest of the community to no good use to familiarize them with even the judicial taking of life treated as a raree show.

The Dead-Letter Office.

A sale of articles accumulated in the Dead-letter Office at Washington began last Monday evening, and brought together a considerable number of people. The desire to make purchases does not appear to have constituted the attraction, since the prices realized were trifling; but the wish to enjoy the scene expected on such occasions seems to have influenced the spectators. There is generally some sport at these sales, and not a little pathos, and in this instance there was no lack of either. As usual, too, there was that element of novelty and surprise which is so charming to most people, and gives zest to what might otherwise be merely commonplace. Who, for example, can be the person who would deliberately send through the Post-office a steam-engine? Such a thing was sold on Monday night among the rest, and although it was only a "parlor" specimen of its kind, it appears fortunate that it did not by some whimsical accident put itself in motion while in the mail.

The variety of articles knocked down at the sale is at once wide and mysterious. Ladies' wearing apparel figures extensively in the list, and so also do the habiliments of babies. It is not so hard to understand why a little child's socks should be sent by this medium to a loving parent or friend. Such things are treasured in most families, and it is quite conceivable that they should give pleasure to absent relatives. We are not surprised, therefore, to find that so much liliputian hosiery has been dropped in letter-boxes. It is less clear why pieces of quartz-rock and other weighty minerals, revolvers, sets of artificial teeth, musical instruments, boots, tea-pots, and other household utensils, should be dispatched by such a channel. Again, that certain mysterious articles for the improvement of the feminine shape should be sent in this way is intelligible. A degree of secrecy is, perhaps, looked for by the employment of the post, not to be depended upon through other messengers. We can also understand these ingenious products of art finding their way to the Dead-letter Office. A terror at the last moment lest the delivery clerk should guess at the nature of the package, and the deliberate preference of total loss to possible exposure, furnishes an explanation here. Bridal vails, gloves, neck-ties, lace collars, likewise seem legitimate enough; but certainly "water-falls," "rats," "fronts," and whole wigs might have found better means of transit than the mail-bags afford.

Even these, however, are more portable and better fit for such conveyance than the skins of wild animals, the agricultural implements, the fire-works, and other extraordinary matters which, by misdirection or omitted postage, come to the Dead-letter Office. There is a world of romance in these waifs and strays, representing so much wasted effort and baffled expectation. It is a satisfaction to know that the State profits by the mistakes of the people, and that the little rill from these dead-letter sales finds its way into the broad stream that pours into the United States Treasury.

MINOR TOPICS.

The calling out by the Provisional Government of the military contingent for 1871, is a declaration of policy by the Republic for the Constituent Assembly to take note of. In the present hopeless depression of public sentiment in France, it is hardly likely to be of much practical importance. The people are heartily tired of endless requisitions and an unbroken series of reverses, and if the Republican leaders call upon them to choose between a stubborn prosecution of the war to the bitter end, under a popular Government, or submission and loss of territory under a monarchy, it is hardly doubtful what will be their verdict.

A measure entitled the "Shipping Commissioners' bill" has already passed the Senate and been favorably considered by the House Committee on Commerce. The provisions of this contemplated enactment are no less admirable than necessary. They may be briefly defined as aiming at a system whereby "sailors in the merchant service may be protected from frauds and abuses at sea and on shore, encouraged toward their own improvement, and rendered more available for the service of Government when needed." Almost the only opportunity that remains for the Committee on Commerce formally reporting this bill to the House is a single evening this week, and for the public good and the benefit of a large body of our citizens who have but few opportunities of obtaining a hearing in the National Legislature, it is greatly to be desired that this truly beneficent law should not be passed over in the hurry of a closing session. The Forty-first Congress does not leave a record so replete with useful legislation as to allow it to shelve a bill so urgently needed and so universally approved.

Cape la Hogue seems destined to be of ill-omen in the history of France. At this place, 179 years ago, the Admiral of the *Great Monarch* struck his flag to the combined Dutch and English fleets under Admiral RUSSELL, and, leaving twenty of his ships in the hands of the enemy, yielded finally the empire of the seas to the State which Dutch WILLIAM had just then been called to rule over. The fearful shipwreck that sent, the other day, a French transport with 1,250 men to the bottom of the sea, forms another melancholy association for the dangerous headland. The loss involved by the sinking of the *Captain* is insignificant beside this fearful calamity, and had the people of France not already "supped full of horrors," would have wrapped the entire nation in gloom.

It is time that this State abolished the disability under which aliens labor in respect of investments in real estate. In other days there may have been good reasons for denying to nonnaturalized residents the right to hold and convey real estate; but sound policy, and the example of other States, should have induced the Legislature to sweep away the restriction. Mr. MURPHY, whose bill is before the Senate, speaks as though his proposition were a novelty on this side of the Atlantic. The Western States, however, have uniformly been liberal in their legislation on the subject. The Constitutions of most of them place aliens and citizens on the same footing in regard to land, and the Atlantic States, which have pursued the same course, have derived from it substantial benefit. New-Jersey, for example, has profited by the old fogyism of New-York. In the former State aliens have the privilege which Senator MURPHY proposes to confer on them here, and its wealth and prosperity have gained in consequence.

The desirableness of placing some limit upon individual deposits in savings banks will probably be conceded; the feasibility of enforcing the limitation is not so clear. The privileges extended to these institutions rest on the supposition that they are for the special benefit of persons whose means are small. They are intended to facilitate provident habits in classes to whom ordinary banks and ordinary methods of investment are unavailable. They are therefore diverted from their proper use, and are exposed to a hazard from which they should be exempt, when any one person may deposit ten thousand dollars. It is not for such persons that the liberal provisions of the law were enacted. But how are these large deposits to be prevented? This is the question which those who propose to legislate on the subject must be prepared to answer. In Massachusetts, the maximum of a single deposit is one thousand dollars; but the State Commissioner reports that it is not unusual to find in one institution several deposits of this amount, standing in various names, but all the property of one person. The difficulty of preventing such an evasion of the law is assigned by the Commissioner as a reason for employing precautionary measures of another character, such as the compulsory formation of a reserved fund to guard against contingencies incident to the competition which exists among these institutions, and the risk of investments made with reference to a high rate of interest.

Superintendent MILLER, of the Insurance Department of this State, proposes a convention of the insurance officers of all the States, with a view of securing harmonious action and perfecting the guarantees that exist in reference to the management of companies. The idea is a good one. At present the care exercised in some States cannot undo the ill effects of the laxity which prevails in others. Here and in Massachusetts the supervision provided by law is substantial, and, on the whole, beneficial. It is not in all respects as effective as it might be, but it is admirable in comparison with that which prevails elsewhere. Connecticut, whose companies embrace the whole continent, watches the companies of other States, but is indifferent to its own. South and West, State control is a mere formality—often vexatious and unjust in taxation, but ineffective as a means of securing solvency. Such a gathering as that proposed by Mr. MILLER would facilitate a comparison of methods and standards, and perhaps tend to promote desirable legislation in States that have not yet realized the magnitude of the interests involved. Unless some reform of this sort take place soon, the demand for Federal interference will no doubt gain strength.

A communication addressed by Gov. STEVENSON, of Kentucky, to the General Assembly of that State, is authority which Democrats cannot underrate. An attack upon a mail agent on a railroad train, is the text of the Governor's discourse. He characterizes it as "an open violation both of the laws of the United States and those of Kentucky," and yet one in regard to which he is powerless. He declares that under the law as it is, he cannot take a single step toward the detection and arrest of the offenders. He cannot offer a reward for their apprehension, or order out a civil or militia force to secure them, unless requested by the county authorities; and they have been silent and inactive. This case, aggravated as it seems to be, is not exceptional. The Governor implores the Legislature to apply some prompt corrective to what he calls "the increasing spirit of insubordination to law, and the open and daring attempts by bad men at its overthrow." It is to be hoped that the Senate Committee in its search for outrages, will not overlook Kentucky.

The Bankrupt Boston, Hartford and Erie Railway—Motion for the Modification of Judge Woodruff's Injunction—Carrying State Practice into the Federal Courts.

At the United States District Court yesterday, before Judge BLATCHFORD, the action instituted of the Adams Express Company and other petitioning creditors against the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad Company, to compel it to enter into involuntary bankruptcy, came up on a new motion. Petitions in bankruptcy have already been filed against the road in the District of Massachusetts and in Connecticut. In the present case, on the motion of the respondents, Judge WOODRUFF, of the Circuit Court, issued an injunction on Saturday last, restraining the petitioners from further action until certain legal points were decided. Yesterday, Mr. E. H. OWEN, counsel for the receivers in the suit, made an application before Judge BLATCHFORD, for a modification of the injunction so as to enable them to proceed with the building of a part of the road—some twenty miles in length—requiring an outlay of from $400,000 to $600,000 for its completion. Nearly $3,000,000 has already been expended in the construction of the road. Mr. FREDERICK A. LANE, on behalf of the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad Company, supported the application. Messrs. WM. A. CURTIS and BENJAMIN F. RUSSELL, on the part of the petitioners, resisted the motion, stating that it ought not be granted, and that the Court had no power to modify the injunction. Judge BLATCHFORD took the papers and reserved his decision.

CUBAN AFFAIRS.

Signs of the Times—Tidings from the Seat of War—Trophies for Spain—A Singular Practice—Miscellaneous Mention—An Explanation.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, Feb. 4, 1871.

Coming events cast their shadows before. The shadows in Cuban affairs are the surrenders of prominent revolutionists and the offers of others to surrender. It is reported that the Cuban Chambers have been dissolved, and that the Cabinet is wandering about the country; but this report has been given so often that, notwithstanding the fact of the changed condition of affairs in the Camaguey, it will be well to receive it with some doubt. A little fact, which has come to my knowledge, may be its origin. The nearest relatives and friends of Mr. MACHADO, the Secretary of the Cuban House of Representatives, have called on the Captain-General and tried to obtain MACHADO'S pardon, alleging that he had never been in arms against the Government, and had never killed a man or set a plantation on fire. VALMASEDA refused, and will not allow MACHADO to surrender, but has given orders that he shall share the same fate, if caught, as any other member of the Cuban House of Representatives. VALMASEDA remarked that these "quill-drivers" had done all the harm they could, and had not been possessed of equal courage with those who have gallantly been fighting with arms in their hands; that the surrender of an officer with a number of armed men is of importance, because it deprives the insurgents of their aid and enables the Spaniards to send their troops to some other place; but that the scribblers and talkers had been the origin of the trouble and must suffer for it. Another personage, who at one time caused a great deal of talk in Havana, who surrendered once, and was a daily visitor at the palace, and who completely pulled the wool over the eyes of Gen. RODAS and others, and after being fêted, took to the road and annoyed the Government considerably, has also written to the Captain-General, asking to be allowed to leave the country. This man is the celebrated CARLOS GARCIA, a person of bad reputation, but of undoubted courage and sagacity. It is not known whether VALMASEDA will grant GARCIA'S petition.

FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

Regarding war news and movements of troops but little authentic information can be had. The usual number of scrimmages are reported from the different departments. No other surrenders of importance are mentioned, and it appears as if VALMASEDA was only reorganizing the army and placing it in small detachments all over the country. Some companies of regulars returned from the seat of war to be reorganized and filled up with new recruits to the maximum standard. The physiognomy of the soldiers was the most effective testimony which could have been produced to prove the difficulties of the war in Cuba, and the immense amount of labor and fatigue undergone by the troops. Although these soldiers represented the so-called healthy and able men remaining, their appearance was more like invalids just recovering from a serious attack of fever or jaundice, than anything else. The war, no matter how it ends, will cost thousands of lives yet, and the number of persons ruined in health or crippled will be frightful.

TROPHIES FOR SPAIN.

The cannon and flags from the captured *Hornet* expedition are on exhibition at the artillery workshop, and have been visited by crowds of sight-seers. The remainder of the captured cargo is also here, and nevertheless there are plenty of people who still believe that the whole cargo has found its way to the interior. According to my calculations the Cubans managed to carry off about 500 rifles and about 30,000 rounds of ammunition. How much of that was lost or thrown away, when the troops began their pursuit, is only a matter of conjecture.

A SINGULAR PRACTICE.

A strange fact which has never been published has just come to my knowledge, and shows the fear entertained by the slave-owners in relation to the negro question. Every colored person who leaves this country for any place excepting Porto Rico is free on his return; this rule has not always been scrupulously observed in former years, but is strictly adhered to now. But the Spanish Government will not allow any colored male to return to Cuba after having been in a foreign country. Should they come here they are compelled to return by the first steamer leaving. On inquiring as to the reason of this order, the official politely informed me that the negroes who had been abroad had learned too much, and that it was inconvenient and dangerous to allow them to return to mingle with the blacks to teach them abolition doctrines and perhaps to produce an outbreak which would cost the lives of women and children at the mercy of negro servants. If the negroes were free, receiving pay for their labor, and taught to read and write, such precautions would be unnecessary, but a guilty conscience makes cowards of us all. Lately the negroes have been much better treated, and for several reasons. In the first place working hands are scarce and it would never do to kill them off as formerly, for there is no way of replacing them; the days of slave-trading are past. Secondly, the plantation owners know that the negroes have learned something, are aware of the existing revolution, and would perhaps, rise when least expected and set the cane fields and plantation buildings on fire. Therefore, out of motives of interest alone, the owners treat the slaves better. No matter what the cause the effects are beneficial to the poor black.

MISCELLANEOUS MENTION.

The Matanzas people are agitating the project of erecting a bronze statue of Gen. PRIM in Vigia-square....The different bands belonging to the Havana volunteer battalions serenaded Gen. VALMASEDA on Thursday evening, it being his saint's day....The Belgian Government has sent an order to its Consul here to have a number of sharks of different species captured and to have the skins forwarded to the Antwerp Museum. Several denizens of the deep have already changed their quarters from their native element to the yards of the Consulate....Havana, on the receipt of the news of the surrender of Paris, was much excited....The Spaniards are anxious to have daily telegrams from Spain, and when none arrive news is always invented; they are no longer accustomed to let a week pass in Spain without a revolution or disturbance of some kind....The weather has been exceedingly warm for the past few days, the thermometer marking 78° today....SUSINI, the basso, has arrived here to reinforce the opera troupe at Albion, and a tenor is expected from London. The troupe will occupy the Tacon Theatre in about a week.

AN EXPLANATION.

In the letter published on the 2d of February, your correspondent made some remarks about the conduct of the impresario of the opera company in connection with the death of Mme. RUBINI. Portions of the item were erroneous because of wrong information received about the matter. The death of Mme. RUBINI was not owing to any act of the impresario, who behaved in the most generous and kind manner, but was attributable to the fact that Mme. RUBINI took a very heavy supper the night previous to her demise—a thing which is almost always sure to produce yellow fever among new-comers. The physician who was first called in failed to treat the sickness as yellow fever, which made the case very dangerous, and the patient was beyond hope when other doctors were called upon. The expenses of the funeral were paid by Mr. CURBELO, the impresario, although he was not compelled to do so, and was not indebted to the deceased lady.

QUASIMODO.

ISAAC IDLER'S RAMBLES.

V.—TWO DAYS UNDERGROUND.

It was not long after the close of the war that I found myself one night being jolted over a rough road through a thick wood, in an old-fashioned coach which might originally have been driven by the elder Mr. Weller. There was a large party of us, all very sleepy, and some rather the worse for a very curious compound sold at the little inn at which we had last halted, and currently supposed in those parts to be "whisky." Through the windows of the coach the myriad colored foliage could be seen dipped in the silver rays of moonlight, and occasionally a light from a distant farm showed that all the world was not yet abed and asleep. The country had not been much traveled over by peaceable folks during the war, and there were rumors of predatory bands still roving about, like those which had spread no little terror among the honest farmers between '61 and '65. But all was still as death, save for the rattling of the crazy old coach, and the shouts of the driver as he urged on his unwilling steeds. After a journey of about three hours, we pulled up before a tumble-down looking house, which had been described to us as a fine hotel, and which was to be our head-quarters during the investigations we proposed to make. The dogs set up a great barking, but there was no other sign of life. The driver called loudly to the inmates, and invited them to come forth in language which was ornamented with many fierce and strange expressions. We all got out and hammered at the doors, without producing any other effect than setting a number of melancholy echoes in full chase after each other through the deserted house. Presently, however, a negro made his appearance, whose costume consisted chiefly of a red jacket and an old white felt hat—thus nearly equaling the Abyssinian full dress, which is said to consist of a pat of butter worn on the head. Our negro condescended to show us into a dirty room, and to put a few fresh logs on an almost extinct fire. He had the remains of an old pie to offer us for supper, but what was a stale pie among so many? After smiling calmly at our misery, he put us into little closets which he called rooms, and which were so far like rooms that there were window casements in them, though the glass had long since disappeared. When one had used half one's wardrobe in stopping up the holes, it was possible to remain in bed—provided you held on to the sheet very firmly—without being blown out by the keen north wind.

We were in Kentucky at the Cave Hotel—now, I dare say, a palace of delight, but at the time I speak of little better than a dismantled barn, so far as the means of comfort were concerned. People had something else to do, in the years of the war, than to explore the Mammoth Cave, so they left it to look after itself, and it got on as well as could be expected. The curiosity-mongers, however, had begun to resume their mission in life when we visited the classic scene. When we assembled to discuss a dismal breakfast, consisting of the remains of the same old pie which nobody had the courage to attack the night before, and a cup of colored water, which the negro certified was coffee, although there was nothing but his word to prove it—a forlorn-looking man announced to us that he had broken his arm in the cave the day before, and had suffered agonies all night because he could not get it set. This little narrative seemed to diminish the eagerness of some of the party to become familiar with the wonders of the cave. One or two thought they would wait until to-morrow morning. Others decided only to go in "a little way." Mr. IDLER, however, having become possessed with a gloomy longing to bury himself in the bowels of the earth, decided to go on what the guides are pleased to call the "long rowt," and for this purpose he had to start at an early hour with a party, some members of which had again taken the precaution to fortify themselves against accidents by deep potations. As Artemus Ward used to say, they had a great quantity of whisky concealed about their persons.

There is nothing in the act of walking into a big black hole much calculated to raise the spirits or excite the poetic faculties. If you add a few thousand bats to the scene, and stir them up with a long pole, so as to set them uttering shrill cries of annoyance, the improvement effected is not much to speak of. At this point, however, each man was supplied with a lamp, and we set forth between ledges of rock, past deep chasms where sixty years ago miners had worked saltpetre. The miners are dust, but the corn-cobs which they threw away still lie upon the ground to attest the fact that they existed. The road resembles the dry bed of a river, and is frequently obstructed by large boulders and pieces of rock. Here and there you go down a ladder through a hole, and find yourself with endless cave stretching away on every side of you. The whole place seems honey-combed. Avenues open up to your right hand and your left, some of them unexplored; others are so narrow that a man can only get into them by creeping in, even as the serpent was of old condemned to go all his days. The main track is well known to the guides, and in the dull season they occupy themselves by seeing how far they can go through passages never before traversed. It is in that way that many of the most remarkable portions of the cave have been discovered. They say that it is now possible to walk a hundred and fifty miles underground. Perhaps it may be, but seeing that one mile is very like another, and that there is more monotony in underground life than in life on the surface of mother earth, no one in his senses would think of trudging the hundred and fifty miles. After a time the intense darkness of the cave becomes oppressive; the road is tedious, and the really wonderful parts of the cave—the parts which strike the imagination powerfully, and live in the memory—are far apart.

The "Methodist Church," where it is said that a traveling brother once preached a sermon, is not nearly so grand or striking—incredible as it may appear—as some churches above ground. The "Gothic Halls" are famous chiefly because two young lovers from Tennessee took it into their silly heads to be married there. What became of them afterward is not known. Perhaps they wish they had never come out of the cave. There is the "Bottomless Pit," so called because it is not bottomless, and "Fat Man's Misery," of which the guide books say "there never was a man so large" that he could not pass through it. Nevertheless, the "Big Judge," and members of the Fat Man's Club, had better not try the experiment. They say in Kentucky that you cannot get tired by walking in the cave, on account of some mysterious property in the atmosphere. Let anybody who wishes to put that matter to the test go the "long rowt," and let his friends mark well his gait as he emerges from the cave. The footsore and weary traveler who wanders up and down G. P. R. JAMES' novels would be a model of activity, compared with the Cave explorer.

There are, however, some things which are well worth going to the Mammoth Cave to see—three or four, especially, which form pictures in the memory likely to remain there until one's dying day. After much stumbling about, and dipping down holes, and climbing over large stones, and bruising your shins, and losing your temper—you come to a strange and unearthly river. The guide pulls in an old rotten punt, (which I hope has been exchanged for a good boat by this time,) and into it the visitors all get. The lanterns give just sufficient light to disclose the dark water around us, but not to reveal the dimensions of the space in which we are inclosed. The rocks are low overhead, and far away in the distance we seem to hear the sound of persons talking. It is nothing but the echo of water plashing against the sides of the rocks, far off in the impenetrable shades which stretch before us like a black wall. After a few moments the melancholy of the scene sinks deeply into the soul. Darkness is in itself an unlovely thing, but here on the river which seems to be the very one VIRGIL described and DANTE saw, it takes new and terrible aspects. Thirty feet of water are beneath us, and a slight fog adds to the horrors of the general darkness. Strange forms seem to dart out of the gloom with threatening gestures, and sad warning cries fall upon the ear. The imagination will have its own way in such a scene, and the Cave seems suddenly peopled with the lost. Presently the boat stops, the guide takes us a few steps to another part of the river, and once more we pursue our journey on its dark face. There are times when the water is much higher than at others, and on this occasion—the month was November—the river was unusually full. The distance traversed may not have been great, but it seemed endless. Even when the river itself was passed, we had to scramble along the sides of the Cave for some little distance to keep clear of its overflow. In these dark waters swim the famous eyeless fish, and beetles and crickets cover the walls of the Cave. They are gifted with eyes, although they probably see not. What would become of a party to which any accident happened on this weird and ghostly river? Even if they managed to scramble out of the water, what could they do with lights all extinguished and no marks to guide them? Legends of the Cave tell of people who lost themselves within it, and soon went raving mad. There was a man who was found after a search of some hours quite insane, and a lady whose hair turned white in the horror of finding herself forsaken and alone. We may wonder at these stories in the sunlight, but when you are upon that fearful river, surrounded with a darkness "which might be felt," they seem to point to the only possible termination of any accident—such as the guide falling suddenly sick, or the oil giving out, or the lights becoming extinguished. Many strange journeys have I taken, but none so depressing as this on Echo River. It has fallen to my lot since to see it, after supping plentifully on lobster salad or roast clams, but in the flesh I wish to be found upon its waters no more.

Another spot which haunts the recollection is associated with the most pathetic incident in the history of the Cave. A "doctor" once discovered that the atmosphere of the place was certain to cure consumption. That terrible disease has always been a favorite subject with quacks, and the victims of it are ever ready to try a new remedy. So a number of consumptive patients were induced to go and live in what are called the sick chambers, and there shutting themselves out of the world, they vainly sought relief from their sufferings. Never was so sad an experiment. They made little stone houses for themselves, inside which you may see cards informing you where liquors and groceries and clothing can be bought much under cost price—for the cute commercial traveler never loses a chance of advertising gratis. Three of the poor consumptives soon died in these gloomy vaults, and we are told that the survivors came out in a deplorable condition. "The face was entirely bloodless, the eyes sunken, and the pupils dilated to such a degree that the iris ceased to be visible, so that, no matter what the original color of the eye might have been, it soon appeared black." It required little exercise of the imagination to repeople these living tombs with the reproachful spirits of the poor sufferers who once sought in them for escape from death.

It is after quitting this sad spot that you come to a place where, looking upward, you are startled to see the sky. There are the stars overhead, "Orion and the Pleiades," the milky way, and a comet which last night was not visible. Presently the guide takes your lamps and goes away, leaving you in profound darkness. Still keeping your eyes fixed upon the sky, you are startled to see the approach of dawn. A rosy light gathers over the vault, and sunrise quickly follows. The illusion is caused by the guide returning with his light from a distant point, and the stars are discovered to be nothing more than formations of gypsum on the roof. It is the most perfect illusion of the kind to be seen in the world.

There are doubtless other striking features of the Cave, but these are the most attractive. Two long days it cost us to see them all, and then we made the best of our way back to Cave City. This is (or was) a flourishing settlement of about half a dozen houses, and a population consisting largely of pigs. Everything betokens prosperity. Bacon is to be had there, and also some packets of "Solace" tobacco. The inhabitants are very industrious, and spend their time in fashioning concentric circles of tobacco-juice, while their children are generally engaged in the manufacture of mud pies. The contemplation of this peaceful scene was one of the last of our enjoyments in the Cave country.

OBITUARY.

Antonio Bagioli.

Signor ANTONIO BAGIOLI, who has been for many years a famous music teacher in this City, died yesterday morning, at the age of seventy-six years. He was born at Bologna, Italy, in 1795, and began the study of music at a very early age. After a course of preparatory study in several schools, he entered the Conservatory of Music at Naples, where he remained seven years, under the instruction of the celebrated ZINGARELLI. He graduated in the same class with BELLINI, MERCADANTE, CONTE and the two ROSSI. The first Italian opera troupe which ever appeared in this country came to New-York in 1832. It was known as the Montrésor Troupe, and BAGIOLI was induced, by urgent solicitation, to accompany it as musical director. Its performance at the Old Richmond Hill Theatre in Varick-street, and subsequently at the National Theatre at the corner of Leonard and Church streets, were under his sole direction, and were exceedingly popular during an entire season. The following year the troupe went to Havana, but BAGIOLI could not be induced to accompany it thither. He preferred to remain in New-York, where he at once began the profession of music teaching, in which he attained a success probably unsurpassed by any professor in this country. Many well-known public singers have been his pupils, and the education of the daughters of our wealthy citizens has not been regarded as complete until they had taken a course of instruction from him. He was largely instrumental in making Italian music popular here, and was always regarded as a thorough master of the art himself, as well as a competent judge in all matters musical. In private life he was held in high esteem by all who knew him.

AMUSEMENTS.

Record of the Week.

The dramatic world has been enlivened of late by some noteworthy incidents. On Monday Mr. FORREST appeared at the Fourteenth-street Theatre as *King Lear*. The tragedian had not previously acted in New-York for three years. The performance was an exceedingly fine one. It was grand, massive, and powerful; and, while much more vigorous than some expected to find it, the objection that it was more vigorous than it should be could not fairly be taken. Mr. FORREST'S *Lear* was better on Monday night than we have ever seen it before. What his performances of other characters may reveal we are unable to say. It is, however, certain that whether they have deteriorated or not, his *Lear* is an improvement, and not a falling off from what is once was. Physical strength diminishes with time for all of us, and it is suggested that the excellence of Mr. FORRET'S *Lear* is in a measure wrought by circumstances without his control. The implication here is, notwithstanding, unjust. It expresses, we should rather say, one of those half-truths that are so misleading. No doubt it is quite true that, as Mr. FORREST gets older he is physically more like the abused old King, whose head has been whitened by fourscore and more Winters. But Mr. FORREST also appears to have mellowed intellectually. There is a reserve and a refinement of touch about him in this part which certainly were less conspicuous before. We can hardly conceive of certain passages of *Lear* being more finely rendered than he renders them; and there is no actor now on the stage who can approach him in the character for mastery, finish, and electrical effect. Mr. FORREST has played *King Lear* four times during the week, and the tragedy is to be repeated, we believe, to-morrow, and nightly through the week to come, with the exception of Saturday. At the matinée entertainment and on the evening of yesterday performances of "Fanchon" were given. Miss EFFIE JOHNS, who represented the anglicized *petite Fadette*, confines herself to imitating Miss MAGGIE MITCHELL, and does so badly....Mr. LESTER WALLACK'S capital embodiment of *Evelyn* in BULWER LYTTON'S "Money," has been the main feature at Wallack's Theatre of late. The comedy has not been so well done in our memory in spite of slight weakness in one or two of the parts. Mr. WALLACK, as the hero, gives one of those peculiar pictures that have gained him celebrity. We indicated some of its merits on Thursday and the repetitions of the piece on that night and Friday gave pleasure that was freely expressed by crowded and intelligent audiences. Last evening "The Clandestine Marriage" afforded an opportunity that was largely availed of for witnessing Mr. GILBERT'S admirable impersonation of *Lord Ogleby*. To-morrow evening "Home" is to be revived here, when Mr. WALLACK will act one of his best parts in *Col. White*, and Miss MADELINE HENRIQUES will also reproduce her singularly clever portrait of a not too agreeable adventuress. Poor ROBERTSON'S last comedy, "Birth," is still in rehearsal at this theatre. COLMAN'S "Blue Devils" will be given after "Home," to-morrow, and "Woodcock's Little Game" is shortly to be acted again, in obedience to imperative demands....Musically the past few days have been unusually devoid of eventfulness. The matinée to be given by Mr. JAMES M. WEHLI, at Booth's, on Wednesday, promises to be a notable incident of this week. Miss KREBS announces her sixth day recitation for Saturday next. At the fifth of the series, yesterday, the lady rendered with great eloquence LISZT'S "Consolation," and with much brilliancy the same composer's grand arrangement of themes from "Rigoletto." "La Rapidité," a sparkling piece by WALLACE, also had extremely good treatment at her hands. We have never heard GOUNOD'S exquisite serenade better sung than it was at this same matinée by Mlle. HALLIER-DOSSI. This artist afterward rendered the *brindisi* from "Lucrezia Borgia." She has a voice of much beauty of timbre, and its lower notes are especially rich. Mr. CARL BERGNER, the accomplished violoncellist, lent his aid, too, to the entertainment.

"London Assurance" at the Union League Club Theatre.

The entertainment given in the Union League Club Theatre last evening by a company of amateurs, for the benefit of the Dramatic Fund Association, was in every respect a success. It is a pleasure to be enabled to record this fact, as the performance was for a worthy object, and the performers undertook an exceedingly difficult task in attempting to present in a satisfactory manner the play of "London Assurance," in which not unfrequently even professionals in good standing make woeful failures. There were scarcely any of these defects which so often mar amateur efforts in the performance of last evening. The play opened well and ran smoothly to the end. The actors seemed to be perfectly familiar with their parts to begin with, and to have carefully rehearsed. There were no awkward pauses which somehow are expected and dreaded by the audiences of amateurs; the play was well set, and there was some very good acting indeed for amateurs. The audience was very large—completely filling the house—and brilliant. It was generous with applause, recalling the ladies, especially *Lady Gay Spanker*, and was evidently quite well pleased. The ladies and gentlemen of the company are to be congratulated on their success.

Miss Glyn's Readings from Shakespeare.

Miss ISABELLA GLYN, the distinguished English tragic actress, is to give a brief series of readings commencing to-morrow evening. The first play is "Macbeth." The reading will occur at the theatre of the Union League Club, and it will begin at 8 o'clock. On Wednesday, at 2 o'clock, at the same place, Miss GLYN will read the "Merchant of Venice." We trust that the lady will in both cases be received by audiences worthy of her talent and of her reputation.

Barili's Amateur Opera.

Signor ANTONIO BARILI'S Amateur Opera Troupe, of whose forthcoming performances we spoke some time ago, will begin their labors this week at the theatre of the Union League Club. The first representation will take place on Wednesday, the 15th inst., and will consist of DONIZETTI'S *Maria di Rohan*. The following is the cast:

Maria, Countess of Rohan....Signorina Virginia Paris
Pupil of Prof. Ettore Barili, of Philadelphia.
Armand de Gondi..................Miss Eliza Mooney
Enrico, Duke of Chevreuse...Dr. Albert E. Valentine
Pupils of Antonio Barili.
Richard, Count of Chalais................Signor G. Boy
The Viscount of Suze..................Signor Locatelli
Lyric Artists.
De Fiesque....................Señor Federico Martinez
Amateur.
Aubry, Chalais' Secretary..................Signor N. N.
Chorus, Cavaliers and Ladies....Lady and Gentlemen Amateurs.

A romanza for *Chalais* in the second scene of the first act has been composed specially for this performance. The words are by the Cavaliere Signor F. DE L., and the music by Signor A. BARILI. The orchestra of the occasion will comprise twenty performers led by Signor BARILI, and there will be a full chorus. Friday, the 17th, will be the second opera night, and others are to follow. We wish the enterprise of Signor BARILI every success. His object is artistically worthy, and he is admirably qualified to carry it out in a fitting manner.

Home Gossip.

Messrs. W. J. LEMOYNE and GEORGE H. GRIFFITHS, of the Globe Theatre, in Boston, are engaged at the Fifth-avenue Theatre for the next season....Mr. J. H. JACK is acting *Falstaff* at the New-Orleans Academy of Music....A fall upon the sidewalk, in Boston, last week, prevented Mrs. J. B. BOOTH from acting one evening at the Boston Theatre....An item from Bloomington, Ill., announces that Miss NILSSON will take with her thence to Europe, on her return, Miss MARIA VON ELENER, a young singer whom she intends to have educated....Monday Mr. FECHTER made his debut in Washington in the presence of a full but not crowded house. ...The benefit performance by which Mr. WALTER MONTGOMERY is to profit will take place at the Boston Theatre on Monday....Miss WESTERN acted last week in Kansas City. Mme. METHUA-SCHELLER was also reported there....Mr. THEODORE THOMAS' orchestra and Miss MEHLIG gave three concerts in Washington last week....Mrs. LANDER was at Wall's Opera-house, in Washington....Miss KELLOGG and her company performed last week in Providence, in Hartford and in Boston....Miss FANNY JANAUSCHEK was last week at McVicker's Theatre, in Chicago....Mr. MARETZEK'S German Opera Troupe was in Chicago....Mr. EDWIN ADAMS was at the Pittsburg Opera-house last week. The Lingard Troupe was also in Pittsburg....Mr. J. K. EMMET was last week in Cleveland....A performance of "Faust" was to have been given at the Philadelphia Academy of Music last evening, with Miss JENNIE BUSK as *Siebel*.... Mrs. D. P. BOWERS acted last week in Buffalo ....Mrs. SCOTT-SIDDONS was last week at the Trimble Opera-house, in Albany....Miss MAGGIE MITCHELL was at the Holiday-street Theatre, in Baltimore....The Richings Opera Troupe was at the Concordia Theatre....The Bridgeport Opera-house has been "dedicated to the Muses," according to a local journal, by means of the performance of "Blanche," an original Bridgeport opera, sung by Bridgeport singers. The Bridgeport papers declare it "a success."

Foreign Intelligence.

BOTTESINI'S NEW OPERA.

The London *Daily News* supplies the subjoined critique of Signor BOTTESINI'S new opera:

"The most important effort yet made by the Italian Opera Bouffe Company was the production at the Lyceum Theatre of 'Ali Baba,' a new opera, expressly composed for the occasion by Signor BOTTESINI. This gentleman has been long eminent here for his remarkable skill as a performer on the double-bass; and abroad he is also known as an orchestral conductor. The work now referred to is the most ambitious essay yet made by Signor BOTTESINI as a composer. The well-known subject from the 'Arabian Nights' has before served as a basis for operatic treatment. Nearly half a century since it was set by MARSCHNER, the composer of the once popular 'Der Vampyr;' and 'Ali Baba' was the last of the long series of stage works by CHERUBINI, who produced it in 1833, when nearly seventy-three years old. A story in which the romantic prevails and the horrible largely enters is scarcely eligible for treatment as a comic opera, and it has undergone wholesale alteration by its present adapter, Signor TADDEI, according to whom *Ali Baba* is a rich merchant of Ispahan, who has grown wealthy by trading with smuggled goods. His daughter *Delia*, beloved by *Nadir*, is promised by her father to *Aboul Hassan*, chief of the custom-house, who is to bestow a large dowry on the lady, and his official protection on the parent. The former lover, wandering in despair, accidentally overhears the password 'Open Sesame,' by which the robbers gain entrance to their cavern, and avails himself of it. This ends the first act. The second act shows *Delia* and her attendants preparing for the nuptials of the former with *Aboul Hassan*. *Nadir* becomes suddenly enriched by his visits to the cavern, enters and demands the hand of *Delia*, proffering wealth far beyond that of his rival. *Ali Baba*, insisting on knowing how *Nadir* has acquired his treasure, is intrusted with the secret of the cavern, under promise of not going there. A scene of altercation between *Ali Baba*, his daughter, and her two lovers ends the second act. In the third act *Ali Baba* has sent his daughter to a distance; one of her lovers is in despair, the other threatening vengeance. *Delia* is carried off by the robbers; her father, contrary to his promise, enters a cavern, is there seized by the thieves, and only escapes death by the offer of a large ransom, for the sake of which he and his daughter are allowed to return home, accompanied by the Captain and his Lieutenant. In act four the *dénoument* is brought about, as in the story, with the agency of *Morgiana;* but instead of the traditional forty jars, the dramatist has substituted as many casks of supposed Mocha coffee, each of which conceals one of the robbers. The sudden entry of *Aboul Hassan* and his officers, and the condemnation of the contraband goods to be burned, result in the dislodgment of the thieves, the punishment of vice, and the triumph of mutual love. Such is the new version of 'Ali Baba,' in which it will be seen Signor TADDEI has largely availed himself of the freedom supposed to be granted to operatic dramatists. An English translation of the text, in verse, has been cleverly executed by Mr. C. L. KENNEY. In the music which Signor BOTTESINI has supplied to this subject, he has judiciously avoided any emulation, either of the romantic style of MARSCHNER, or of the classical and elaborate construction of CHERUBINI. Compactness, and frequently brevity, in the form of the movements, rather than the prolongation and development of the last-named composer, are the general characteristics of Signor BOTTESINI'S music, and this will probably be of advantage to the sale of detached pieces from the opera, the whole of which was received with enthusiastic applause last night. The pervading style of the music is a light impulsive vivacity, with a frequent use of strongly-marked dance rhythm; while there are also occasional instances of graceful melody, and, in several situations, much skill in effects of combination. Like most composers of his country, Signor BOTTESINI writes well for the display of the solo voice, and hence is secure of the sympathies of his singers. The opera is prefaced by an overture, slight in style and construction, and including a motivo which also enters into the opening introduction. The most effective pieces in the first act were a graceful little romance for *Delia*, 'Non e il poter,' a trio 'Esultiamo,' for the principal characters, (encored,) a graceful duet for the two lovers, 'Dal giorno,' and an expressive romanza, 'Lunge da te,' for *Nadir*. The prominent pieces of the second act are *Delia's* recitative and air 'O Nadir,' a clever duet for her and *Aboul*, 'Parla imponi,' an effective quartet; a graceful duet, 'Sei tu dunque,' for the two lovers; and a concerted finale, one of the most elaborate and best-written movements in the opera. This piece discloses considerable dramatic power, and produced a great effect in last night's performance—the commencing portion having been redemanded and repeated. The third act contains a ballata, 'Io straniero,' for *Nadir*, which pleased so much that one verse had to be repeated; a recitative and aria, 'In questa grotta,' for *Delia*, and an elaborate aria for *Ali Baba*—both of which were greatly applauded—besides some very effective choral writing for the robbers. The fourth act, which is short, contains little calling for remark beyond the waltz aria 'Se un bicchier' and 'E l'Ebbrezza,' sung alternately by *Ali Baba* and *Delia*."

BRIEF MENTION.

Among the persons who attended the funeral of Mr. PAUL BEDFORD were Mr. Benjamin Webster, Mr. W. Bennett, Mr. Donald King and Mr. Belmore, representatives of the Drury-lane Fund; Mr. J. L. Toole, Mr. Billington, Dr. Canton, Mr. Turner, Mr. Arthur Stirling and Mr. Dennis Jaques. The general assembly was very numerous, and it was essentially representative in character. The ladies recognizable at the first glance were Mme. Celeste, Mrs. Alfred Mellon and Mrs. Billington. The male portion of the company included Messrs. Edward and Gaston Murray, Mr. J. Clarke, Mr. Andrew Halliday, Mr. J. W. Anson, Mr. C. Pond, Mr. Dillon Croker, Mr. Lionel Brough, Mr. R. Phillips, Mr. Atkins, Mr. Chute, Mr. Swanborough, and Mr. Gruneisen. The grave in which the remains of PAUL BEDFORD were laid is near the boundary railings of Norwood Cemetery, at the top of the hilly carriage-way, to the right of which may be seen the tomb of DOUGLAS JERROLD. Six years ago the coffin of Mrs. BEDFORD was lowered to the same resting-place that received her husband's body on Thursday. The plate on his coffin bore the inscription, "PAUL JOHN BEDFORD, died January, 1871, aged seventy-eight years."....Mr. JOSEPH SURMAN, formerly the conductor of the Sacred Harmonic Society's concerts, died on the 20th ult., after a brief illness. In the early days of the Sacred Harmonic Society, Mr. SURMAN'S services contributed greatly to its success up to the point when he was succeeded by Sir MICHAEL COSTA.... At the Adelphi on the 5th of February, is "Deadman's Point; or, The Light-house on the Carn Ruth."....M. WIENIAWSKI is said to have concluded a two years' engagement with Mr. ULLMANN. During the first year he is to play at concerts in Europe, at a monthly salary of 5,000 francs, and during the second in America, at a monthly salary of 5,000 francs. In consequence of this engagement he will resign his post in St. Petersburg....At Leipsic the long-expected performance of the "Meistersinger" has been enthusiastically received. The house was crowded, the scenery splendid, and the musical execution good....Signor COLETTI, whose farces have gained him wonderful popularity, has just brought out "Il Matrimonio di Rosina," which is a sequel to the "Ballo Diplomatico."....The *Musical Standard* says that MERCADANTE has left an opera finished only as far as the middle of the finale of the first act. The music is described as full of dramatic force....MERCADANTE'S place at the head of the Naples Conservatorio will, it is believed, be occupied by VERDI; failing his acceptance of the post, PETRELLA, a well-known composer, is spoken of....The second portion of the "Ring der Niebelungen," by Herr WAGNER, called the "Siegfried," is promised in Munich for this year. The final section entitled "Der Götterdammerung," is not yet finished.... Signor CORTESI'S new opera "La Colpa del Cuore," has only been performed six times, owing to the closing of the Pagliano Theatre, but the Italian musical critics appear to consider it a work of importance.....A writer speaking of the old age of LISZT, says: "LISZT, now sixty years of age, seems to have settled down finally in Rome, under the influence of that religious mysticism which has affected his late years. He wears the dress of an abbe, with black silk stockings, knee-buckles, &c., but has not taken orders. His meagre figure is surmounted by a head of singularly fine proportions; and over this his long white hair is combed straight back, and without parting. In movement he is elastic and graceful, and in manners he has the simplicity of a child. He has received the homage of the world now for more than fifty years, for it was at the age of nine that he first entered upon his wonderfully brilliant career. But great success does not insure happiness, and perhaps the saddest-hearted man in Rome is the renowned musician, who has received decorations from almost every crowned head in Europe."....The death of Frau AGNES SHEBEST, the dramatic singer, the wife of Herr Dr. STRAUSS, (author of the *Life of Jesus*,) is announced. She was born in Vienna on the 15th of February, 1815, and died on Christmas Day last. She commenced her operatic career as a singer in the chorus at Dresden, rose to undertake small parts, and finally became a star of the first magnitude in Germany, in the principal theatres....At the Roumanian Theatre of Bucharest, the drama "Jianul" has been reproduced. It is one of the most popular and characteristic of the dramatic works of modern Roumanian literature. The hero of the drama is a famous bandit, whose deeds of daring, although performed in our own times, have already become legendary.... Herr NIEMANN, being absent from Berlin on leave, has been succeeded by the *début* of Herr UCKO from Hamburg as *Eleazar* in HALEVY'S "Juive." At the Teatro delle Muse, in Ancona, a Piedmontese company, the Comica Compagnia Piemontese, of Signor G. SALUSSOGLIA, have been giving in the Piedmontese dialect, "La Caduta del Poter Temporal, Allusione Politica Contemperanea," by LUIGI PIETRACQUA. Among the *dramatis personæ* are, *Don Temporal, Madama Esperia* and her daughters, *Tota Romanina, Tota Emilia, Tota Fiorina, Tota Adriana, Partenope, Lombardi, Madama Diplomassia, Monsù Berlingh, Monsù Danubian*, and *Monsù Malaga*. It is seldom that a great historical event, such as the fall of the temporal power of the Pope at Rome, is so quickly brought upon the stage.... Notwithstanding the present state of affairs, 94 new pupils were, last Autumn, entered on the books of the Stuttgardt Conservatory of Music, which is under the immediate patronage of the King. The number of pupils is at present 444, only 16 fewer than last Winter. Of these 444, 130—35 male and 95 female pupils—are studying music as a profession. Two hundred and sixty-three belong to Stuttgardt itself, while 27 come from other parts of Wurtemberg, 9 from Baden, 5 from Bavaria, 3 from Hesse, 12 from Prussia, 1 from Saxony, 1 from Saxe-Coburg, 1 from Bremen, 1 from Hamburg, 1 from Austria, 25 from Switzerland, 1 from Holland, 3 from France, 35 from Great Britain and Ireland, 13 from Russia, 1 from the Danubian Principalities, 37 from North America, and 3 from South America. During the Winter season 529 lessons are delivered every week by 24 masters and 1 lady professor.

The Midnight Mission.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Permit me to present to your numerous readers the following statement:

Nearly a year since, as Treasurer of the Midnight Mission, I began an effort to raise a building fund of $40,000, by calling for one thousand subscriptions of $40 each. Notwithstanding the fact that the past year has been one of unusual commercial depression, I have the pleasure to report that up to the present time $18,429 have been subscribed to the fund, as follows:

211 subscriptions of	$40	$8,440
2 subscriptions of	1,000	2,000
1 subscription of	500	500
1 subscription of	250	250
1 subscription of	200	200
13 subscriptions of	100	1,300
15 subscriptions of	50	750
7 subscriptions of	25	175
6 subscriptions of	20	120
2 subscriptions of	15	30
33 subscriptions of	10	330
67 subscriptions of	5	335
Small sums—50 cents to $3		273
Collections in various churches		3,728
Total		$18,429

A large proportion of the above amount has been collected and paid over to the trustees of the fund, for temporary investment. It is very desirable that the fund be completed at an early day.

The house now occupied by the Mission (the lease of which expires on the 1st of May next,) accommodates about thirty-three persons, and is constantly full. The work of the Mission was never more encouraging than at the present time. The need of a large building especially adapted to the work is urgent. The managers hope to own such a building at an early day, free of debt. Will you not furnish the means? Are there not 500 persons *more* who will give $40 each? Are there not 100 persons who will subscribe $100 each? Are there not a few beyond the reach of commercial depression, who will give large sums?

A lady who sent a check for $1,000 on the 2d inst., writes: "I shall endeavor to help on this great work by every means in my power. I wish some way could be devised by which the amount needed could be raised before Spring."

As soon as the work is completed a full list of subscriptions will be published in a neat volume and a copy sent to each contributor. $40 subscriptions can, if more convenient, be paid by quarterly or semi-annual installments. Larger subscriptions can be made payable at the convenience of the donor. Reader, please give this subject your immediate attention before other matters crowd it from your mind. Address

PLINY F. SMITH,
No. 26 Nassau-street, office of the
Continental Life Insurance Company.

Billiard Match Between Garnier and Dion.

Two brilliant games of billiards, French and American, were played last evening at CONNER'S rooms, in Fourteenth-street. The first was the three-ball French game, 100 points up. The following was the score:

GARNIER.—26, 26, 2, 3, 0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 3, 12, 1, 0, 4, 1, 2, 3, 5, 0, 8, 2—100. Average between 4½ and 5.

DION.—3, 6, 0, 12, 1, 1, 6, 2, 1, 1, 16, 0, 0, 13, 17, 0, 7, 1, 0, 0, 1—88.

The last was an American four-ball game of 500 points, which was played in forty minutes, Mr. GARNIER being again declared the victor. In stringing for the lead the latter won the choice, and led off with a pretty run of 129, which was followed by DION, 175. GARNIER then made 15, and DION again went into the triple figures, scoring 132. The following is the score, with the winner's average:

GARNIER.—129, 15, 204, 12, 18, 0, 108, 12, and 3, making 501.

Winner's average, 55⅔.

Food for the French.

The steamer *Iona*, Capt. OVENSTONE, sailed from this City with a large cargo of provisions, mainly consisting of beef, which is to be landed at a French port for distribution among the sufferers of that country. The cargo is transported at the rate of about sixty cents per ton. It is reported that further cargoes of provisions will be sent from this City to France, via Glasgow, at a cost of fifty-five cents per ton.

The Sale of the Arlington Estate.

Of the proposed new sale of the Arlington estate the Alexandria (Va.) *Gazette* says: "We understand that FRANCIS L. SMITH, Esq., of this city, as counsel of Mrs. Gen. ROBERT E. LEE, has prepared an application to Congress, proposing to sell the Government the Arlington estate, containing 1,100 acres of land. The property was sold for a tax of $92 07. The memorial contains an elaborate argument to prove the unconstitutionality of the Act of Congress, under which the property was sold, and the invalidity of the sale upon other grounds, resting on recent decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States. The owners of Arlington, however, are anxious to avoid litigation, and propose, for a fair consideration, to make a valid title to the property. This proposition we hope will meet the approbation of the Congress of the United States. The National Government, we hardly think, would be willing to hold possession of an estate worth more than $100,000 for the paltry sum of $92 07."

A fire occurred early yesterday morning in the basement of the Everett House, corner of Fourth-avenue and Seventeenth-street, caused by some hot coals being thrown into an ash barrel. It was extinguished with a few pails of water.

HAZARD & CASWELL'S cod liver oil is the best. —*Advertisement.*

Dr. B. C. Perry.

Dermatologist, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York, cures with special prescriptions all eruptive, scurfy or any cutaneous disease or complaint of the head. Also, the Capillary, or other diseases which induce falling, loss or premature gray hair.

Gold Pens.

FOLEY'S Fine Gold Pens and Pencils. Factory and salesroom No. 256 Broadway.

Royal Havana Lottery of Cuba.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers,
No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

DIED.

BAGIOLI.—On Saturday morning, Feb. 11, after a protracted illness, ANTONIO BAGIOLI, native of Bologna, Italy, and 76 years of age.
Funeral notice hereafter.

BREWER.—Suddenly, on the 11th inst., ELSIE, youngest child of Bella C. and William A. Brewer, Jr., age 2 years.
Funeral at the South Orange Mountain House, at 1 P. M., on Monday. Trains leave foot of Barclay-st., for Montrose Station, at 10:10 and 11:20 A. M.

CLARK.—Suddenly, of disease of the heart, on Friday, Feb. 10, GEORGE C. CLARK, aged 46 years.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, 14th inst., at 2 P. M., from his late residence, No. 365 Degraw-st., (South Brooklyn.)

DEVEREUX.—At Flushing, on Friday, Feb. 10, ELIZABETH DEVEREUX.
Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, in Flushing, on Monday, the 13th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

GOODWIN.—On Friday morning, Feb. 10, Mrs. MARIA L. GOODWIN.
Her friends and those of her mother, Mrs. E. L. Goold, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 365 Lexington-av., on Monday, Feb. 13, at 10 o'clock A. M.

KIMBALL.—On the 11th inst., of typhoid fever, ALZA E., wife of Charles S. Kimball, of Brooklyn.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

LOUNSBERY.—At his residence, Bedford, on Friday, 10th inst., JAMES LOUNSBERY, in his 76th year.
Funeral services will take place at the Presbyterian Church, Bedford, on Tuesday, 14th inst., at 2 P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend. Carriages will be in waiting upon the arrival of the 9½ A. M. train from 26th-st.

OGDEN.—In Brooklyn, suddenly, on Friday, 10th inst., FREDERICK D., son of the late N. G. Ogden, of New-York, aged 28 years.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from No. 583 Pacific-st., near 4th-av., on Monday, 13th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

STRAUS.—In Brooklyn, on Friday evening, Feb. 10, after a lingering illness, ANNIE, wife of David Straus, in the 39th year of her age.
Funeral from her late residence, No. 159 South Oxford-st., Brooklyn, at 10½ o'clock Monday morning. Friends of the family are invited without further notice.

SUTTON.—At Rye on Seventh day, (Feb. 11,) SILAS SUTTON, in the 69th year of his age.
Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Third day, (14th inst.,) at 12 o'clock, from Friends Meeting House. Purchase carriages will be in waiting at Rye Station on the arrival of the 9 o'clock train, New-York and New-Haven Railroad, from 27th-st. station.

VERPLANCK.—At her residence, near Fordham, on the 10th inst., LOUISA A. VERPLANCK, formerly of this City, aged 75 years.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at St. Paul's Church, Morrisania, on Monday, Feb. 13, at 1 o'clock P. M., without further notice. The Harlem Railroad train leaves Twenty-sixth-street Depot at 11½ o'clock A. M. Carriages will be in attendance at Morrisania Station on the arrival of the train.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE CELEBRATED

YORKSHIRE RELISH.

CHEAPEST AND BEST SAUCE IN THE WORLD.

J. MARGAN,

No. 176 Fulton-st., New-York,

Agent for the United States.

IMMENSE REDUCTION.—WHITE French China Dinner Sets, 151 pieces, $30; White French China Tea Sets, 44 pieces, $6 60; Gilt Band French China Tea Sets, 44 pieces, $9 50; Colored and Gilt French China Tea Sets, $10 50.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO., No. 631 Broadway.

IMMENSE REDUCTION.—COLORED Chamber Sets, 10 pieces, $4 50; Mantel Vases, Bisque Figures, Card-receivers, &c., &c.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO., No. 631 Broadway.

IMMENSE REDUCTION.—SILVER-plated Tea Sets, 6 pieces, handsomely engraved, triple plate, $29 50; Silver-plated Castors, 6 Cut Bottles, $5 50; Silver-plated Table-spoons, $6 the dozen; Ivory-handled Dinner-knives, Sheffield make, $7 50 the dozen.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
No. 631 Broadway.

THE LADD PATENT STIFFENED GOLD WATCH CASES, for movements of American manufacture, in ladies' and gentlemen's sizes; the most elegant, durable, popular, and the best GOLD WATCH CASES ever made for so little money. For sale by leading jewelers throughout the country.
Descriptive circulars sent on application to the manufacturers,
J. A. BROWN & CO.,
No. 11 Maiden-lane, New-York.

STOCKHOLDERS OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY desiring to unite in the petition of the English and American shareholders to the Legislature for repeal of the Directors Classification act, will find copies for signature at the offices of Evarts, Southmayd & Choate, No. 52 Wall-st.
JOHN SWAN,
Agent for English Shareholders.

$330,000 GOLD WILL BE DRAWN in the Royal Havana Lottery of Cuba, March 1. Tickets $32. Shares in proportion. Circulars sent. Post-office Box No. 4,264.
JOSEPH BATES & CO., No. 11 Wall-st.

REMOVAL.—FLORENCE SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY have removed to
NO. 39 UNION-SQUARE, BROADWAY,
Near 17th-st.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS and other States and Notary Public. No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A NEW WORK READY TODAY.

THE CONVERSION OF ST. PAUL.

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GEORGE A. LEAVITT & CO., (LATE LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO.,) Clinton Hall Book Sale-rooms and Art Galleries, Astor-place.
ELEGANT ENGLISH BOOKS AT AUCTION.
MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS, Feb. 13 and 14, at 7½ o'clock. Sale of a SUPERB COLLECTION OF STANDARD AND ILLUSTRATED ENGLISH WORKS in handsome bindings, JUST IMPORTED, offering to the public an unusual opportunity for the purchase of such books at THEIR OWN PRICES. The following may be mentioned, as indicating the value of this collection, viz.: Holbein's Portraits of the Court of Henry the Eighth, imp. 4to, half morocco; Low's Domestic Animals of Great Britain, 4to, half morocco; Ottley's Fac Similes of Scarse and Curious Prints, 4to, half morocco; Daniell's Oriental Scenery and Animated Nature, 6 vols., folio, half morocco; Hogarth's Complete Works, folio, half morocco; Gillray's Works, with Suppressed Plates, 3 vols., half morocco; Costume of the Clans, folio, half morocco; Sylvestre's Paleography, 2 vols., folio, and 2 vols. letter-press; Mearick's Ancient Arms and Armor, 3 vols., 4to, half morocco; Catlin's Indian Portfolio, 25 colored plates, folio; Vetusta Monumenta, 6 vols., imp. folio; Murphy's Arabian Antiquities of Spain, folio, half morocco; Annales des Musee, 36 vols., 8vo, calf; Audubon's Quadrupeds of America, 3 vols., 4to, half calf; Academie Royale des Inscriptions, 54 vols., 4to, &c., &c. Catalogues ready. Books on exhibition.

POLITICAL.

NINETEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT GRANT CLUB.—A meeting of the above Club will be held, corner 84th-st. and 8th-av., on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 13, at 7½ P. M. Eminent speakers will address the Club.
DAVID CLARK, President.
CHAS. E. BRUDER, } Secretaries.
CHAS. HEITE, }

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

GRACE CHAPEL.—FREE SEATS; EAST 14th-st.—Services on SUNDAY at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M.; holy communion in the MORNING; in the EVENING lecture in the course on "Heroes of the Church," by the Pastor. Subject—*Justin, the Philosopher, the Martyr.* Strangers cordially invited.

SCRIPTURAL TYPES OF MODERN CHARITY.
A series of Sunday Morning Discourses,
BY REV. CHAS. F. LEE,
FEB. 12—ST. STEPHEN THE MARTYR.
AT THE FIFTH UNIVERSALIST CHURCH,
PLIMPTON'S BUILDING,
Intersection of Stuyvesant and 9th sts. Services 10½ A. M. All seats free.

FREE (EPISCOPAL) CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN—West 45th-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.—SUNDAY Services—7 A. M., Holy Communion; 10 A. M., Morning Prayer; 10½ A. M., Litany; 11 A. M., Holy Communion, (choral celebration, with sermon;) 2½ P. M., Sunday-school; 4 P. M., choral, Evening Prayer; 7½ P. M., Compline, with sermon. Week Days—7 A. M., Holy Communion; 9 A. M., Morning Prayer; 5 P. M., Evening Prayer, (choral on Wednesdays and Fridays.)

THE DISCIPLINE OF OUR CHILDREN *upon Earth and in Heaven Equally Favorable to their Spiritual Growth and Happiness*, will be the subject of a discourse by Rev. CHAUNCEY GILES SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, at the New-Jerusalem (Swedenborgian) Church, 35th-st, near Park-av. The public are cordially invited. Morning worship at 11 o'clock.

A COURSE OF LECTURES TO YOUNG women will be given in University Chapel, 128th-st. and 4th-av., Harlem, on SUNDAY MORNING, by Rev. W. T. CLARKE. Subject THIS (Sunday) EVENING—*The Strong Woman*. Young people specially invited. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

FIVE POINTS MISSION—SITE OF THE Old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st. The original mission at the "Points." Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent.—Service at 10½ A. M.; preaching 7½ P. M.; Sabbath-school at 9 A. M. and from 2½ to 4 P. M. Friends of the cause are invited.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5th-av., above 45th-st.—Divine service on SUNDAY, 12th inst., at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9½ A. M. Right Rev. W. W. NILES, D. D., Bishop of New-Hampshire, will preach at the morning service.

NOTICE—TO ALL PERSONS HAVING FURniture or other property stored with E. MARTIN & SON, Nos. 1,266 and 1,268 Broadway and No. 151 West 32d-st., over one year, will be sold March 1, 1871 to pay storage and other charges.

REV. J. M. PULLMAN WILL PREACH at the Church of Our Saviour, (Sixth Universalist,) 35th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Sunday-school at 3 P. M.

TWENTY-SEVENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between 2d and 3d avs.—Rev. J. E. SEARLES, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M.; revival meetings continued another week.

REV. O. B. FROTHINGHAM WILL preach in Trenor's Lyric Hall, No. 723 6th-av., (Reservoir-square,) on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock. Subject—*The Alleged Advantage in this World of Bad Men over Good Men.*

MRS. DR. MARY DIXON JONES will commence a course of her popular lectures in the Chapel of St. Paul's M. E. Church, first lecture free, on MONDAY, Feb. 13.

REV. ROBERT CAMERON, THE VERY popular Pastor of the Open Communion Baptist Church, 17th-st., near 6th-av., preaches SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

SEVERAL PROMINENT SPEAKERS will address the Morning Star Sunday-school, No. 130 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., SUNDAY, at 2½ P. M. Seats free. Public invited.

GRACE CHURCH—BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.—On SUNDAY, Feb. 12, and thereafter, until further notice, the hour of afternoon service at Grace Church will be 4 o'clock.

MR. JEROME HOPKINS WILL PREside at the Organ TODAY at Grace Chapel, at morning and evening service.

RIGHT REV. BISHOP H. W. LEE, of Iowa, will preach in the Church of the Atonement at 10½ o'clock A. M.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH—B. W. WILLIAMS, Sexton and Undertaker, No. 278 6th-av.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

REV. MERRILL RICHARDSON WILL deliver a series of sermons on SUNDAY EVENINGS, at the New-England Church, corner of Madison-av. and 47th-st., on the following subjects:

FEB 12.—"Bible View of God's Decrees."

FEB. 19.—"Natural Evil."

FEB. 26.—"The Resurrection."

MARCH 5.—"Future Rewards and Penalties."

Mr. RICHARDSON will also preach in the MORNING. Subject—*In What Sense are Calamities Providential?* All cordially invited.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. R. S. MCARTHUR, every SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers and persons having no regular place of worship are cordially invited.

FORGIVENESS.—REV. E. C. SWEETSER will preach on the above subject on SUNDAY EVENING, in the Bleecker-street Universalist Church, corner of Downing-st., at 7½ o'clock. MORNING service at 10½ o'clock.

FLOATING CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOR, for seamen.—Rev. Dr. OGILVIE, of Trinity Church, will preach on SUNDAY. Divine service commencing at 3½ P. M. Many seamen worship in this Church. All friends of the sailor are cordially invited. On SUNDAY, Feb. 19, in the AFTERNOON, Bishop LITTLEJOHN, of Long Island, will administer the Apostolic rite of confirmation. This Church is at the foot of Pike-st., two blocks above Catharine-st.

FIFTY-THIRD-STREET BAPTIST CHURCH, 6th and 7th avs., Rev. WM. H. PENDLETON, Pastor.—Preaching SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Union revival meetings with Plymouth Baptist Church, 51st-st., 9th and 10th avs., are being held. Preaching 51st-st. on MONDAY at 3½ and 7½ P. M., and at 53d-st. WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY; same time on FRIDAY at the separate churches.

SEVENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, (7th-st. near 3d-av.)—The New-York Praying Band, SAMUEL HALSTED, Leader, will conduct the services in this Church SABBATH MORNING at 10½ o'clock, AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7 o'clock. Extra meetings on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY EVENINGS of next week at 7½ P. M. Come and worship with us.

THE BISHOP OF NEW-HAMPSHIRE, Right Rev. Dr. NILES, will preach in the Church of St. John Baptist, Lexington-av., corner 35th-st., on SUNDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock; seats free. Rev. Dr. DUFFIE, Rector, will preach in the MORNING and administer the Holy Communion service at 10½ o'clock. Strangers are cordially invited.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., south side.—Rev. A. P. GRAVES will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., for the last time. Baptism will be administered at the close of the morning service. The revival work in this Church is steadily growing. Rev. FREDERICK EVANS will preach every evening next week.

ALLEN-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between Rivington and Delancey sts.—Rev. L. K. HENSHAW will preach at 10½ A. M., and Rev. WM. MCALLISTER, Pastor, at 7 P. M. Sacrament at 3 P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 1½ P. M. Young People's Prayer-meeting at 6 P. M. Seats free. Strangers and others are cordially invited.

BIBLE QUESTION—REV. OSCAR HUGO preaches on SUNDAY MORNING in Ross-street Presbyterian Church, Williamsburg, Rev. Dr. POMEROY, Pastor. In the EVENING Mr. HUGO preaches in St. John's M. E. Church, (53d-st. near 8th-av.,) Rev. Dr. GOSS, Pastor. Subject—*Protestant Rights of Conscience in Roman Catholic Countries.*

A PUBLIC MEETING WILL BE HELD in the Baptist Church, Madison av., corner of 31st-st., TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING at 7½ o'clock in behalf of African colonization. The meeting will be addressed by Bishop JANES, Rev. Dr. JOHN COTTON SMITH, and Rev. Mr. ELDER, Pastor of the Church.

COOPER UNION SERVICES.—REV. Dr. JOHN HALL will speak to the people SABBATH EVENING at 7½ o'clock, in the Hall of the Cooper Union, 8th-st. All strangers and all persons without a regular place in the sanctuary are cordially invited, and will be made welcome and seats given freely to all, without money and without price.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av.—On SUNDAY Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET will preach at 7½ A. M. and 2½ P. M. for deaf mutes; Rev. J. R. DAVENPORT, at 10½ A. M., and Rev. S. F. HOLMES, at 7½ P. M.—the sermons to be interpreted by signs. Catechetical instruction at 4 P. M.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st.—Services are held every SUNDAY, at 3 P. M., in the Chapel of the institution. Singing by the children. All are cordially invited to attend.
W. F. BARNARD,
Superintendent.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, 23d-st., corner 4th-av.—Reception of the members and their lady friends on MONDAY EVENING, 13th inst. Music by A. L. Mora, Organist, and by Lander's Orchestra. Exhibition of paintings. Tickets in reception-room free to members.

GREENE-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. A. K. SANFORD, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. EVENING subject—*The Penitent Thief.* Sacrament at 3 P. M. Seats free. Strangers and others are invited to attend.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, COOPER Institute, Room No. 24.—Preaching on SUNDAY, by Elder W. S. CAMPBELL, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Subject, morning—*Paul's Desire to Depart;* afternoon—*That Great City, Paris. Is Babylon Fallen?* All are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

MURRAY HILL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 40th-st., near Lexington-av.—Services on SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching in the morning by Rev. M. P. PARMELEE; preaching in the evening by Rev. THOS. E. VERMILYE, D. D., of the Collegiate Reformed Church.

SEVENTEENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between 1st and 2d avs.—Rev. J. S. WILLIS, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Seats free. General prayer-meeting, 3½ P. M. Revival meetings, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday evenings.

BAPTIST SUNDAY-SCHOOL TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.—The next meeting will be held in the Madison-avenue Baptist Church, corner 31st-st., on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 13, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses by Rev. G. F. PENTECOST, of Brooklyn, and Rev. JOHN LOVE, Jr., of this City.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, 21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs., Rev. G. F. KROTEL, D. D., Pastor.—Services SUNDAY, 12th inst., at 10½ A. M. Fifth sermon on *The Commandments* at 7½ P. M. Strangers invited and furnished with seats.

"SANCTIFICATION EARNESTLY SOUGHT."—Sermon by Pastor, JOHN Q. ADAMS, in the East Baptist Church, corner Madison and Gouverneur sts., at 3 P. M. Seats free. Preaching also at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. All are invited.

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between Nassau and William sts.—Pastor Rev. L. S. WEED will preach at 10½ in the MORNING, and 7½ P. M. The evening subject—*Jacob and the Angel.* Seats free. Strangers cordially invited.

REV. H. D. NORTHROP WILL PREACH in the West Twenty-third-street Presbyterian Church, near 7th-av., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and in the AFTERNOON at 3½. Young people's prayer-meeting at 7½ P. M. All are cordially invited.

REV. JOHN LOVE, JR., PASTOR OF the Antioch Baptist Church, Bleecker-st., corner Morton, will preach SUNDAY, Feb. 12, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers cordially invited to be present. Seats free.

PROF. WILLIAM DENTON, THE distinguished scientist, from Massachusetts, will speak before the Society of Spiritualists at Apollo Hall, Broadway and 28th-st., SUNDAY at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. The public invited. No reserved seats.

MADISON-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, corner Madison-av. and 31st-st., Rev. J. F. ELDER, Pastor.—Preaching on next SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. Monthly concerts of prayer at 3 P. M.

REV. DR. PRICE, RECTOR OF ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, will preach at the Home Chapel, No. 29 East 29th-st., between Madison and 4th avs., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. Seats free.

"WOMAN'S FIRST AND LAST SIN."—A sermon on this subject will be preached by Rev. W. W. ANDREWS, at the Catholic Apostolic Church, 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY APOSTLES, 28th-st. and 9th-av.—SUNDAY services 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. EVENING sermons on *The Apostolic Age.* Rev. J. T. LUNDY, D. D., Rector; Rev. W. F. LEWIS, assistant.

FIRST AND LAST.—"THE MESSENGER," S. S. SNOW, will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Subject—*Christ as the Alpha and the Omega.* Seats free, and all friends of Bible truth made welcome.

ST. LUKE'S M. E. CHURCH, 41ST-ST., near 6th-av.—Preaching on SUNDAY, 12th inst., at 10½ A. M., by Rev. Dr. CROOKS, editor of the *Methodist;* and at 7½ P. M. by Rev. Dr. EGGLESTON, editor of the *Independent.*

MRS. MARY DIXON JONES, M. D., will commence a course of her popular lectures, Feb. 13, in St. Paul's M. E. Chapel, for the rebuilding of the old North Castle M. E. Church, North Castle, Westchester County, N. Y.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, Madison-av. and 35th-st.—There will be Divine service and sermon in this Church, on SUNDAY EVENING next, at 7½ o'clock. Rev. Dr. MONTGOMERY will preach.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY LIGHT, 7th-av., next to 34th-st.—Rev. Dr. MCVICKAR will preach at 10½ A. M.; Right Rev. HORATIO POTTER, D. D., at 7½ P. M.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, near 3d-av.—Preaching on SUNDAY, by the Pastor, Rev. T. H. BURCH, at 10½ and at 7. Seats free. Sabbath-school at 9 and at 2.

REV. DR. WILLIAM R. WILLIAMS will (D. V.) preach on SABBATH MORNING next, at 10½ o'clock, in the Amity Baptist Chapel, in 54th-st., west of 8th-av. Seats free.

REV. STEPHEN H. TYNG, JR., WILL deliver the fourteenth lecture in the course to young people in the Church of the Holy Trinity, Madison-av., on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

EMMANUAL CHURCH, 57TH-ST., near Lexington-av.—Preaching on SUNDAY, at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M., by the Rector, Rev. GEORGE E. THRALL. Sunday-school at 3 P. M.

CHRIST CHURCH, CORNER OF 5TH-AV. and 35th-st.—Rev. F. C. EWER, D. D., Rector; services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers are invited, and will be provided with seats.

REV. A. K. SANFORD WILL ADDRESS the Sunday-school Missionary Society of the Jane-street M. E. Church, at 2 o'clock on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, Feb. 12, 1871.

THE MARRIAGE DOWRY QUESTION.

Various Opinions on This Momentous Subject.

Paterfamilias No. 1 Again Defines His Position—A Word from Young Bachelors—Another Bachelor Regards Plans for Portioning Daughters—Wretched Subsidy Schemes—A Woful Lack of Romance in These Days.

Paterfamilias No. 1 Again Presents His Arguments Against the Customs of the Day, and the Necessity of Reform.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

When I replied to "An Old Bachelor," through your columns a few days ago, I had no idea of awakening such a multitude of echoes, or intention of continuing the subject. But as it seems to be one of so much interest, I beg leave to pursue it a little further, mainly to put myself right on the record. Your correspondents who do me the honor of replying to my note will be reminded, if they take the trouble of reading it again, that my point was, "Young men can't marry nowadays unless their wives can help them to live," and from that starting-point I inferred a growing demoralization of the age.

"Paterfamilias No. 2" admits, as I apprehend, the inference, when he says that many young men at the present time command a revenue which a quarter of a century ago would have been considered a magnificent income; and "Rex" admits it when he alludes to the extreme difficulty of transplanting a "Murray Hill belle." Both these gentlemen, as well as the lady who appears today under the title of "Materfamilias," understand me as objecting to a man's giving his daughters an outfit in life. I certainly have no such objection, but, on the other hand, believe it to be the imperative duty of every man to give all his children an equal chance in the division of his property—to make no distinction against his daughters, but to "settle" upon them their part of it as to make it certain within all human probabilities that it will inure to their benefit all their lives.

The past generation of young people had luxuries as well as the present one, but luxurious indulgence was then not so general as it now is, and the suspicion of economy was not so damaging to one's reputation then as now. Surprising as it may seem, yet it is nevertheless true, that in those days a young man who would marry and settle quietly down to the business of taking care of his family was looked upon with greater respect than those who continued in the state of celibacy and lived up to the full extent of their means. Men, as a rule at that time, were willing to cut off their expensive "extras" for the more important purpose of providing for themselves the benign influences of home and family. What I object to is, that at the present time young men are getting more and more into this habit of preferring their present indulgence to their future interests, and this is what I call "demoralization."

There is scarcely a man of thirty, who occupies what we understand as a "respectable" position in business, who could not, by cutting off his unnecessary expenses, live with a wife in a manner fully up to the requirements of true refinement. But that won't do. If he should sell out his team and give up his yacht, retire from his club, cut down his opera to once a week, and limit his visit to Newport to a fortnight, he would lose caste, and that, you know, he could never survive. He does not realize that in the course of ten years all those good fellows, whose opinions he so much values, will be dead, or scattered to the ends of the earth, and that he will find himself making new friends, with less and less relish for their society, until at fifty his sympathies will be exhausted, and he will be like a withered tree, dried up, root and branch, a solitary waif floating down the stream of life alone. Oh, no! present enjoyments he must have, to the full extent of his ability to buy it, and the future must take care of itself. In that condition he will remain, with nothing but self to think of, unless some woman will come in, and for the sake of his valuable society, offer to help him keep up his extravagances.

If the practice of settling a "portion" or "dower" on a daughter when she marries should prevail here as it does in Europe, the same results would follow, and *mariages de convenance* would be the rule, and we should go down with accelerated velocity into the vortex of European licentiousness; and it is my humble opinion that we are already going fast enough in that direction. PATERFAMILIAS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Feb. 7, 1871.

A Word from Young Bachelors.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The subject discussed by "Bachelor" and "Paterfamilias," and now so liberally treated by "Materfamilias," is very interesting as well as important. Behold the difference between the narrow views of Pater No. 1 and the wise, generous feelings of Pater No. 2. What young mortal of either sex would not say, "I would rather be the hired assistant of No. 2, than the child of No. 1?" Permit me to say, as one of the many young bachelors in New-York, (moreover not one of the most idle or lazy,) that in these days we (for I speak for five score of personal friends in my own condition) are simply too honorable and kind-hearted to ask the ladies of our respective circles to give up luxurious homes and large allowances for lives of "love in a cot," the cot and appurtenances, with daily food, to be provided by such salaries or fees as we are able to command. The man who has money left or given him often gets the woman of his choice, soon tires of her, and we all know the rest. There are immense numbers of young and old maidens whose parents wonder why they don't marry. My word for it, mamma and papa, give them an income sufficient to support them reasonably, and they will soon find men who are worthy of them, and who can earn enough to live upon, with the help of their wives' money to buy dresses, bonnets and sundries.

In the name of the high-minded young bachelors of America, I give as a toast, "the health of our sensible friend 'Materfamilias.'" ANOTHER BACHELOR.

NEW-YORK CITY, Tuesday, Feb. 7, 1871.

Customs Abroad—What Might be Learned from Other People.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The many communications upon this subject, called out by the correspondent who first introduced the idea of "a settlement" by fathers upon the daughters of the affluent when entering upon the marriage state, shows the interest both parents and marriagable young of either sex feel in this lamentably misunderstood question. It has nothing to do with the class of adventurers to be found in every society, unless it be to reduce their chances of making what they term an available marriage. In all well-regulated society, particularly among those deemed wealthy, or inheritors of property, the settlement upon either sons or daughters is one that is freely talked over by the parents or wards before any engagement between the parties most interested is made final. It is well and proper that this should be so, and it is high time there was a more intelligent sentiment upon what is of such vital interest to every affectionate parent. The writer, who has lived a portion of his life in England, and is familiar with the customs there with reference to this question, is surprised to see the prejudices that exist here among some of our best people—particularly fathers—in regard to the matter of money entering into the negotiations of marriage of our sons and daughters.

There is another subject, kindred to the above, upon which the public mind is also loose, if not quite wrong, and that is the education of our sons as well as daughters into the habit of oftener consulting parents as to the propriety of the connections they propose making, before anything but a conditional engagement is entered into. The supposition entertained by many that these considerations reduce the whole system to one of bargain and sale is simply absurd, and is the result of a faulty education, and not of experience. There is no country in the world where there is more average happiness in families and the married life, that is, among the well-to-do people, than in England, and yet it is rarely that a marriage is there consummated, where the subject of living and maintenance is not one the parents have not made the object of negotiation and contract. M.

Marriage and Money—Plans for Portioning Daughters—Subsidy Schemes of the Worst Sort.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The writer has followed with much interest the correspondence in your paper in regard to marriage. What are all these plans for portioning daughters but subsidy schemes of the worst kind, and completely parallel to what we have heard you rate most roundly as subversive of morality, and a burden to others than those interested, and as incompatible with the institutions of a free country, and discouraging to competition? Then consider into what a fix these anxious papas bring both man and maid. The artificial stimulant, the premium, (or portion,) in nine cases out of ten, will be drawn upon more than the interest, fix it as the "paternal" may. When it is gone, what then? One, at least, married for money, but if they are respectable, they cannot sell out and get at something else, like a manufacturer. In a word, the plan is an attempt to force things out of their natural channels.

I think the difficulty lies in the following: Our inflated currency has produced what may be called a wealthy class, numerically far out of proportion to what may be called the middle and laboring classes, measuring by money. As the first is dependent upon the last two, it has to come down or halt until the others catch up. Referring to MILL'S *Political Economy*, we learn that "Hitherto no other motive than these two have been found strong enough to counteract the tendency to increase" or marry, viz.: "Want," or "the apprehension of losing what have come to be regarded as the decencies of life." These are the obstacles to marriage, and not the selfishness of the young men.

The plan of subsidizing must fail to produce ultimate happiness in a majority of cases, because it runs counter to natural causes. There is nothing left for it but economy. If the young ladies are more ready to adopt the economic plan than the men, it had better be made more widely known, for the benefit of the marrying class. CONTENTED BACHELOR.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Feb. 7, 1871.

The Statements of Materfamilias Enthusiastically Indorsed.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your correspondent "Materfamilias" has grand, noble, generous and lofty ideas as regards the marriage question, and I wish all mothers had the same grand, noble and charitable feelings toward their daughters when about to get married. If they had, there would be less unhappy marriages. For it tends to encourage and stimulate a young man when about to enter upon the holy state of matrimony to know that the old folks will do the handsome thing, or give a helping hand, especially if he be a young man in not a very exalted position as regards wealth. I, myself, would like to be encouraged with a helping-hand when about getting married, but I never intend marrying for money, nor does any young man who has a spark of true and noble manhood in his veins.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Feb. 7, 1871.

"Earnest" Bewails a Lack of Romance in This "Rushing Age."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The creed of the "Old Bachelor" and that of "Paterfamilias," as given in the TIMES, are both right, and therefore not inconsistent with each other. A young man who has no worldly riches, but who has that richest of all endowments, a noble soul, is willing to work with steadfast diligence to obtain the material power whereby he may enjoy that best of all human happiness—the love of a wife who shall at once lean upon and strengthen him through the pilgrimage of life.

At the same time, a father who has an abundance of this world's goods, and who withholds happiness from a son or daughter by withholding necessary means, must have a shallow heart, however deep and overflowing his purse may be.

The lack of money is, indeed, too often a bar to bliss; but there is another want in the way, which is as real, though not so clearly discerned by this rushing age, fevered with ambitions, eager for glittering display. This is the lack of romance. It is a word that has been the butt of many a smiling jest, but which, in its best sense, has inspired the best love and self-denial, and the noblest action. It is in itself beautiful still, as it has been in all times. Even now it charms, when kept within the margins of the poet's page, but out in the glare of actual life men, and even women, deride it. Once it held a powerful spell over the tender and valiant alike. Now fashion rules in its stead.

There are still some who, however ridiculed, continue to hold that no man or woman can give a perfect love which has not in it this element of romance. There is an article in their creed which says that no man loves truly a woman who, putting away pride and welcoming self-denial of whatever nature, cannot offer his strength and protection to her, "endowing" her, if need be, with small "worldly goods," but with the great riches of a noble and pure heart. Another article of faith of this romantic school declares that no woman loves a man enough to accept from him the sacred, irrevocable name of wife, who would not, that she might live in his presence, joyfully share with him a crust and a cup of cold water, rather than to be the most pampered child of luxury; who, if sickness or any misfortune should overcome him, would not toil for him by the brain or even by the rudest labors of the hands, rather than to dwell at ease in a palace.

The creed of these extremists may be written in one sentence: that to love is a verb that signifies to be, to do or to suffer anything for its object. EARNEST.

MILITARY GOSSIP.

Major-Gen. Shaler, commanding the First Division, has taken occasion in recent orders to state that it has been brought to his notice that certain persons, other than those allowed by law, have been appointed upon the staffs of some regimental commanders, under the title of "honorary staff officers," for the purpose of parading with the commands to which they have been thus improperly attached, as if they were legally commissioned officers of the National Guard. Such appointments are, in the opinion of the General, entirely illegal, and the practice establishes such a bad precedent, is so subversive of discipline, and so liable to detract from the proper respect due to officers legally commissioned, that it is deemed necessary to formally prohibit it. It is therefore ordered that no person who is not commissioned according to law will be allowed to wear the uniform of an officer, or to parade as such in any command in this division. Section 14 of article 3, Military Code, prescribes the number and rank of regimental staff officers, and article 4 those that are attached to brigades and divisions.

Adjt.-Gen. A. L. Russell, of Pennsylvania, has issued his annual report, and states that the military organization of the Commonwealth, styled by act of the last Legislature "The National Guard of Pennsylvania," may now be regarded as established. A steady increase of company organizations, beginning with the first year of Gov. Geary's first official term, each succeeding year showing a greater ratio of increase, indicates not only the substantial character and growth of the system, but presents an existing military force, comprising, in great part, a rank and file of honorably-discharged soldiers from active service, and commanded generally by officers of military experience, under whose discipline it cannot fail, if properly encouraged and sustained, to prove efficient in case of emergency. During the past year 158 companies have been organized throughout the State, and the "National Guard of Pennsylvania," comprising, at the beginning of the year 1867 only 8 companies, increased during that and the following year to 78, and during 1869, to 184, now numbers 311 organized company commands, 31 company organizations having, for sundry causes, been disbanded. These organizations comprise 972 commissioned officers, and 13,894 enlisted men. Of the 311 companies organized throughout the State, 34 belong to the Eighteenth Division, composed of Allegheny County. It will be noticed that the proportion of officers to men is quite large, being one to every twelve.

The officers and members of the "Old Guard" held a meeting, on Monday last, at their headquarters, No. 907 Broadway, for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year. The meeting was an enthusiastic one, and the re-election of Major George W. McLean was a most satisfactory one. The following gentlemen were elected as officers: Major, George W. McLean; captains, Lewis D. Bulkley and David D. Hart; First Lieutenants, James T. Hatfield and Benjamin Gurney; Second Lieutenants, Frederick Allen and A. D. Williams; Adjutant, Wm. G. Tompkins; Quartermaster, Moses A. Wheelock; Pay-master, Geo. Brady; Surgeon, John L. Vandervoort, M.D.; Commissary, Joseph B. Wheelock; Chaplain, Mathew Hale Smith; First Sergeant, John Martine; Second Sergeant, Gershom B. Smith; Third Sergeant, Caleb T. Foster; Fourth Sergeant B. Griffin Barney. Corporals, Henry L. Faris, John E. Cossart, Amos S. Rogers and Benjamin F. Moore. Civil Officers—President, Lawrence Burke; Vice-President, Henry Molton; Treasurer, George Brady; Secretary, J. B. Wheelock. Before the meeting adjourned it was decided that the command will celebrate their anniversary on the 22d of April, by a street parade and social dinner. The following gentlemen were appointed a Committee of Arrangements: James T. Hatfield, Frederick Allen, L. D. Bulkley, Joseph Naylor, Charles A. Peverelly, W. S. Fogg, D. M. Henriques, and *ex-officio* Major McLean.

It is proposed to abolish the office of Adjutant-General in the State of West Virginia as useless, but a counter-movement will probably prove successful. The militia organization of this beautiful State is in a very dilapidated condition, though the present Legislature proposes to encourage enlistments by suitable appropriations for its support.

We have the sequel this week to the trouble in the Seventh Regiment over the action of Lieut.-Col. Haws and Capt. Kipp in parading with the Shandley Battalion. Brig.-Gen. Varian, in recent special orders, states that, having examined the charges and specifications preferred by Capt. William H. Kipp, Seventh Regiment Infantry, N. G., S. N. Y., against Capt. Richard Allison, same regiment, and it appearing to his satisfaction that no sufficient grounds exist for ordering a Court-martial thereon, it is therefore ordered that the said charges and specifications be dismissed.

Company A, "E. A. Kimball Guards," Hawkins Zouaves, as guests of the Forty-seventh Regiment, "Brooklyn Greys," will, on March 1, give an exhibition drill, to be followed by a promenade concert and hop at the armory, corner Fourth-street and North Second street, Williamsburg. The proceeds will be devoted to the Charity fund of Post Mansfield No. 35 G. A. R. Company A, we understand, claims the championship of the United States in drill as a militia organization, and it is, certainly, one of the best drilled companies in this City.

In the Seventh Regiment, battalion drills, by division, are ordered as follows: Thursday, Feb. 16, Companies B and I; Wednesday, March 1, Companies C and K; Tuesday, Feb. 21, Companies E and F; Monday, March 6, Companies D and G. Assembly at 8 o'clock P. M. At this series of drills, the battalion will be instructed in parts fourth, fifth and sixth of the "School of the Battalion." The resignation of First Lieut. F. A. Schermerhorn has been accepted. Sergt. Jasper H. Singer has been elected First Lieutenant Company G, vice Taylor, declined, and First Sergt. Francis C. Houghton has been elected First Lieutenant Company K, vice Schermerhorn resigned.

Adjt.-Gen. W. A. Knapp, of Ohio, in a recent letter, affords considerable information concerning the militia organization of that State. He states that the great difficulty encountered in the organization of an efficient militia force is the general apathy on the subject which prevails among the people. Since the close of the late rebellion, the successive General Assemblies seem to have entertained the opinion that an effective militia organization is not needed, and that the expense it would entail would be useless. The laws on the subject have, therefore, been so framed as to avoid any expenditure on the part of the State, leaving all the expenses of organization and maintenance to be borne by individuals who desire to enroll themselves in the militia. Since the passage of the Independent Militia law, attempts have been made in various parts of the State to organize about eighty companies. Of this number, only six have so far completed their organization as to elect officers; and of these six, not more than one or two have attained, or probably will attain, to any degree of efficiency.

The officers and members of the Sixth Regiment have issued a series of very handsome cards, for their annual reception, to take place at their armory in Fourteenth-street on the 22d inst. The affair is to be a grand one, and the preparations are already far advanced. The "Governor's Guard" deserves to succeed.

Battalion drills are ordered in the Seventy-ninth Regiment as follows: Feb. 14, March 22 and April 27, at the armory; and Feb. 21, March 8 and April 3 and 13, at the arsenal. Roll-call at 7¾ o'clock P. M. Line will be formed at 8 o'clock P. M. precisely. Private Henry Palmer has been appointed Quartermaster Sergeant of Company C; and Sergt. Thomas Gamble, Company F, for continued absence from drills, neglect of duty and disobedience of orders, has been reduced to the ranks.

A Division Court-martial has been ordered by Gen. Shaler, to pass upon the delinquencies of officers "absent from any parade, encampment, drill, or meeting for instruction," during the year 1870, held pursuant to division orders. Detail for the Court: Brig.-Gen. J. M. Varian, commanding Third Brigade; Col. John Ward, commanding Twelfth Infantry; Lieut.-Col. Frederick Unbekannt, Eleventh Infantry. The Court will assemble at the armory of the Seventh Infantry on Wednesday evening, March 1 next, at 8 o'clock.

Capt. Feathcote, of Company F, Forty-seventh Regiment, has offered his resignation.

The Seventh and Seventy first Regiments have been invited to attend the Washington Carnival on the 20th inst.

A Court-martial for the trial of officers of the First Brigade, for delinquencies occurring at parades, drills, and meetings for improvement, held pursuant to orders from brigade and regimental head-quarters, during the year 1870, is ordered to convene at the armory of the Seventy-first Infantry, No. 118 West Thirty-second-street, on Monday evening, March 6, at 8 o'clock. Detail for the Court: Col. Josiah Porter, command Twenty-second Infantry; Lieut.-Col. Geo. D. Wolcott, Seventy-first Infantry; Major John H. Timmerman, First Cavalry. Major Geo. R. Schieffelen, Brigade Judge-Advocate, will attend the Court.

Staten Island Improvements—Amending and Strengthening the New Bill.

An adjourned meeting of the Staten Island Improvement Commission took place yesterday at No. 9 Nassau-street, Hon. ERASTUS BROOKS presiding. Section 8 of the Improvement bill was taken up for amendment. Mr. WESTERVELT moved that the following words be added:

"Powers of said Board granted by this act shall terminate at the expiration of five years from the passing of this act."

After considerable discussion the amendment was adopted. Mr. WESTERVELT further moved that clause 8 be amended as follows: "Any of said Commissioners may be removed by the County Court of Richmond County, by an order to be made for that purpose, for misconduct or neglect of duty by failing to attend three consecutive regular meetings, upon petition of five citizens containing charges against such Commissioner, which petition shall be served on such Commissioner at least ten days before the presentation of the same to said County Court, with notice of the time and place of such presentation, and such Commissioner shall be afforded an opportunity of being heard in his defense before said County Court." The amendment was adopted. A discussion took place as to the propriety of eliminating all claims in the bill having reference to roads. Mr. WESTERVELT opposed the motion. Mr. SHAW moved to recommit the bill to the Legislative Committee. The matter was finally allowed to stand over. Mr. SHAW moved that the roads be not less than 80 nor more than 100 feet wide, which was agreed to. Mr. PRENTICE moved to add at the end of second line of second section: "But no more than two of these roads shall be laid to the north-easterly point of said island." The motion was carried.

Some minor amendments were made in other sections, after which the meeting adjourned.

LAW REPORTS.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—FEB. 11.

By Judge Barnard.

In the matter of extending Park-place; motion granted confirming report of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—FEB. 10.

By Judge Monell.

Augustus T. Dalzell *vs.* James C. King: motion denied with $10 costs.

By Judge Freedman.

ORDERS GRANTED.

George H. Stevens *vs.* William J. Cole; Anton Sayles *vs.* Patrick Collins; L. Merkle *vs.* F. Fosterling; John W. Seeberger *vs.* Salli Callerman; Louis Klein *vs.* Joseph Urban; Henretta Weiss *vs.* Henry Schaefer; John S. Moon *vs.* Marcus Oppenheimer; Gabella Saltzer *vs.* Sarah Findell; Jacob M. Schmit *vs.* Henry Hart; East New-York and Jamaica Railroad Company *vs.* James Elmore; John Gordon *vs.* Ferdinand A. F. Ernst; William Schuster *vs.* Clara Schuster; counsel fee of $200 and alimony at the rate of $10 per week.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—No. 21—*Miller, Executor, vs. The United States.*—Error to the Circuit Court for the District of Michigan. This is another confiscation case, and was now reargued, presenting the same questions as discussed in the cases of Garvelt and McVeigh, just reheard and restated.

The Government contends that the plaintiff in error has no standing in Court, because the Confiscation act was not against the property of any particular rebel, but against the property of any and all enemies. The property seized was the property of a public enemy, and the name stated chances to be Miller; but the information would have been equally good had the name been omited. It was not material to show which enemy owned the property, but only that it belonged to an enemy. The suit was against the property, and not against the owner. It was a case of belligerent seizure, *jure belli*, and neither the provisions of the Constitution nor the rules regulating municipal seizures have any application to it.

Mr. G. M. Douglas for plaintiff in error; Senator Edmonds and Solicitor-General Bristow for the United States.

No. 24.—*Tyler vs. Defrees.*—Error to the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia. This was an action of ejectment brought by Tyler to recover real estate in Washington which had been confiscated under the act of 1862. The case presents the same questions stated in the preceding cases of confiscation—the right of trial by jury, when charged with crime; effect of a pardon on the rights of property, &c. In this case it is claimed that there was no trial by jury, even as required in cases at common law, which these actions are held to be; and there were fatal defects in the proceedings, considered as a case in admiralty under the statute. Reasigned by R. J. Brent for the plaintiff in error, and by R. G. Riddle and L. M. Day for defendant in error.

CAUSES SUBMITTED WITHOUT ORAL ARGUMENT.

No. 210.—*Emil Steinbach vs. Charles V. Stewart et al.*—Error to the Circuit Court for the District of California. This was an action brought by the plaintiff in error to obtain possession of the Rancho Aquo Coliente, granted by the Mexican Government, to sue Lazaro Pena, and confirmed by the United States Land Commissioners, under the act of 1851, to Mariano G. Vallejo; by the District Court in May, 1859, and by the Supreme Court, in December, 1861. Vallejo's claim was under the grant made to Pena, he having succeeded to Pena's rights, and the contest is between the plaintiff in error, as grantee of Vallejo, and the defendants in error, who claim title under grant from Pena, and, by virtue of possession since, the question is whether Pena's title, at the date of the grant, was such as to enable him to pass a valid title to the defendants in error.

John Wilson for plaintiff in error; E. D. Wheeler and J. C. Botts for defendants.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—FEB. 10.

Before Judge Barnard.

Lawrence vs. Grenthal.—This case came up on a motion for an order to show cause why the order of arrest granted against the defendant should not be vacated. It appeared from the papers presented on the motion that the plaintiff in the case, Lawrence, had been subjected to a civil arrest, and the defendant obtained from him $3,000 for the purpose of procuring his discharge, $1,500 of which he (defendant) represented himself as having paid to Judges Ingraham, Barnard and Cardozo. Plaintiff discovering the latter representation to have been a falsehood, brought this action to recover back the money.

Judge BARNARD refused the order, and in doing so took occasion to give as his reason that the hearing could be had on the ordinary ten days' notice, and that he was indisposed to show defendant any greater favor, because a man who had paid $1,500 to the Judges should be able to get out without pay. Judge Sutherland, Judge BARNARD added, is holding Oyer and Terminer, and can issue a writ of habeas corpus.

"Do you hold him on general principles?" asked the defendant's counsel.

"I don't mean it on general principles," replied the Judge. "I mean for going around and lying about the Supreme Court Judges. It will teach him to keep a civil tongue in his head. The Judges he has defamed are strangers to him except myself, and I think I have seen him twice—once when I was Recorder, and once when I sat in Oyer and Terminer. Three-fourths of the Bar, when they are beaten, lay it on the Judges, and when they collect any money, tell their clients they have paid it over to the Judges. The District-Attorney told me yesterday that such statements were continually made by lawyers about him. The defendant must take the usual notice of ten days unless you get the plaintiff's counsel to withdraw."

The motion was accordingly denied.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK—FEB. 11.

COLLISION BETWEEN A STEAMER AND A SCHOONER—THE SAILING VESSEL AT FAULT—THE DISTRICT COURT DECISION REVERSED.

Thomas Ayers, et al., vs. The British Queen, her tackle, &c.—WOODRUFF, J.—The question in this case is purely one of fact. The proof shows, without contradiction, that the schooner *Ann Magee* was on her voyage southerly from the harbor of New-York, and that the steamer *The British Queen* was approaching that harbor in the evening of Oct. 13, 1866, and that they came into collision, the steamer striking the schooner on her starboard side near midships, by a blow angling aft, causing such injury that the schooner sank. The rule of law governing the conduct of a steamer and a sailing vessel when approaching each other from opposite or nearly opposite directions, is not in any dispute or doubt. The steamer is bound to keep out of the way of the sailing vessel, and the latter is bound to keep her course. The conflict of evidence in this case relates to two questions: First. The respective bearings of the two vessels from each as they approached; and, second, Did the schooner keep her course, or by starboarding defeat the endeavor of the steamer to keep out of her way?

(1.) Upon the first point I think the testimony very satisfactorily establishes that the vessels were approaching each other very nearly head on. It is true that the master of the schooner expresses a somewhat faint opinion that when he first saw the steamer she bore from one and a half to two points on his starboard bow, but his observation was a very unsatisfactory one. He was at the helm. He could only see the steamer by looking under the main boom. He, under the pressure of the responsibility cast on him by the fact of collision, and under the influence of a strong though natural desire to exonerate himself, is able to say he "thinks she bore one and a half to two points on their starboard bow." His alleged look-out, who alone sustains him, testifies almost in the words of his master, so nearly so as to awaken distrust, and yet he, while he did in the first instance swear in the very words of the other, afterward modified it to "rather on starboard bow," and again "she bore ahead, if anything on starboard bow, but pretty much ahead," and further that he saw all three of the steamer's lights, which indicated conclusively that the steamer was bearing directly toward the schooner. On the other hand a large number of witnesses from the steamer, master, mates, pilot and seamen, declare that the schooner was directly ahead, or a little on their port bow. The course of the two may not have been exactly coincident, the schooner's witnesses make her course from south to south by west, though her master who alone knows anything about it, gives this only as an opinion under the saving that he "thinks" that was her course, and the course of the steamer would seem to have been from north to north half east. Upon all this my conclusion is decided that the vessels were approaching very nearly head on, and that the steamer was not seen before either changed her course, materially, over the starboard bow of the schooner, and did not before such change open on that bow, nor, on the other hand, was the schooner, before the steamer ported, materially on the port bow of the steamer, though if that were a turning point in the case, I should be constrained to say that the preponderance of the evidence is that the schooner bore, when first seen, a little over that port bow.

The result of this is, however, only to show two things: First, that they were approaching each other so as to require the steamer to keep out of the way and the schooner to keep her course; and second, that the steamer was not approaching the schooner in a course heading to the westward of the schooner in such wise that the subsequent porting of the steamer to pass to the eastward was an obviously unskillful and improper movement. (2.) Upon the second question—Did the steamer take proper measures to keep out of the way, and were those measures defeated by the change of the course to the eastward?—the chief contest in the hearing was exhibited; and in that contest the conduct of the schooner in respect to lights and lookout became of some importance from their bearings, first, on the propriety of the conduct of the steamer; second, on the broader question of fault in the schooner, and third on the credibility of the witnesses from the schooner and the weight of their testimony.

If it be true that the vessels were approaching head on or nearly so, it is entirely clear that it was proper and agreeable to the dictate of the best judgment, for the steamer to port as she did. It weight is given to the testimony of her witnesses, that the schooner bore on her port bow, then what she did was clearly proper; that she might have been condemned for bad seamanship had she done otherwise. She ported and fell off to the eastward immediately on seeing the schooner. The proof is ample that she was in the exercise of the highest diligence; every man at his post; master, mates, pilot, wheelsman and others; two men on the lookout, with a mate on the bow, specially charged with the duty to look out. And all these agree in their testimony to what they saw and to what was done. I think it well established that in the respective bearings, and in full recognition of the obligation of the steamer to keep out of the way, her porting when she saw the schooner was a wise and proper movement. If the schooner did not change her course, then the inference would be inevitable that this conclusion and the testimony tending to support it is erroneous; but if she did change in such wise as to defeat a proper movement to avoid her, then the collision must be deemed the fault of the schooner. That the schooner changed her course to the eastward is sustained by all the testimony, which tends to show that she was seen from the steamer on the port bow of the latter, or directly ahead; and also, by the testimony of McDaid from the schooner, to his first seeing the steamer nearly ahead, and seeing all her lights, for if their respective courses were as testified, and as assumed throughout the trial, they could not by any possibility have come together, being so seen, unless the schooner also changed her course to the eastward. That she did so change her course is also expressly testified by not less than six witnesses. The contrary rests upon the testimony of only one. It is true, that in judging of a conflict of evidence on such a subject, mere excess of the number of witnesses is not controlling, but it is entitled to large consideration, and should control, unless it very clearly appears that the one witness for some special reason is more entitled to credit; and in this precise view, it is here claimed that the one witness from the schooner, being himself at the helm, knows beyond all peradventure that he did not change his course, while the witness to the contrary, being on a moving object, may have been deceived by the motion of their own vessel. That is often true, but it is not applicable here to the extent claimed, for this reason, it is not doubted that the steamer did in part port her helm and go to the eastward. How could that motion tend to make the schooner appear to their eyes to move also to the eastward, approaching as the vessels were every instant of the steamer's movement eastward, if the schooner kept her course, would give to the eyes of an observer on the steamer the impression that the schooner was passing more and more to the westward. The argument reverses the effect of such a change. For, obviously, to an eye on a vessel moving east, even a stationary object seems to move west. So that, even to inexperienced observers, if the vessel on which they stand is moving eastward, a sudden change in their view of another vessel by which instead of moving westward it seems to move eastward, is a pretty decisive indication that she has changed her course to the eastward. But here were old and experienced mariners—the master, of long experience and nautical skill; the pilot, whose whole life is devoted to the exercise of judgment and skill in observation on this coast and in the place of observation the other officers of the steamer of long experience, &c. These are not lightly to be judged in error on the point. If the testimony of so large a number, and from such witnesses is to be deemed overcome by that of one witness, wholly uncorroborated, it would follow that a single witness so situated, might, however false, exonerate himself from blame and compel indemnity to his owners for his own error, with hardly a chance to the other party of obtaining protection. It is much more probable in this case that conscious that he did not see the steamer so soon as he should, conscious that he had no lookout attending to the duty—conscious perhaps that he was late in setting his lights, and seeing the steamer near, as in fact she was before he saw her, he made the change in a mistaken judgment, the consequence of which he would now avoid. This brings into view the evidence of want of vigilance, care and seamanship on the schooner, which very properly bears upon the truth of the testimony of her master, who stands alone on the other point, and also bears strongly on the effort to impute fault to the steamer. The steamer was approaching with all her lights set and burning brightly, and yet she was not seen at all on the schooner until discovered by the master, then at the helm, by his looking under the main boom, and she was then so near that the master states his opinion which, in view of all that occurred, leave little doubt on my mind that she was much nearer, viz.: "I can't tell exactly, I should think, probably, she might have been half a mile or a mile, can't tell how much, on the water about distance." This at least shows that his estimate is of little value. His professed lookout gives his opinion that when he saw the steamer she was a half or three quarters of a mile distant.

Now the combined speed of the two vessels was about fifteen miles an hour, and at a half a mile distance they would, if they did not change come together in two minutes. It is a significant fact that while the three witnesses from the schooner, to excuse their own want of lights, testify that a vessel without lights could be seen one says two miles, others one mile, no one saw this steamer with all her lights burning and in full view, and coming in the direction to which their uninterrupted attention should have been directed. It is not only shown that they did not see the steamer when they ought to have seen her, but that the representation of the master, the correctness of whose testimony in other respects is of chief importance, is calculated to deceive and, I think, was intended to mislead in respect to his in fact having any lookout. He swears that McDaid was forward as lookout, when in truth McDaid was busy at other things, and I think it very plain that he had been busy at other things from the time the schooner sailed that evening; and when the master made that statement he certainly knew that McDaid was not, in fact, acting as lookout, and did not see or report the steamer at all, and on cross-examination he is compelled to admit it. I think the whole testimony of the master himself indicates that he knew McDaid was busy assisting in setting sails, securing the anchor, coiling ropes, services which were incident to the resumption of their voyage. And McDaid himself removes all doubt; he states that they had finished making sail, and had taken in the anchor, and then went to coiling ropes * * the man that was drowned and he ("I") were at this when he saw the steamer; and he says the vessels were then heading about for each other, going up and down mid-channel, and he saw all three lights. However true it may be that if the schooner was in no other fault, and if in fact she kept her course, her want of lookout could not affect the duty of the steamer to keep out of the way or to tend to produce the collision, which is of itself pretty narrow ground upon which to claim exemption, and would only in very special cases, if at all, save a vessel from contribution. This evidence bears significantly upon the weight to be given to the schooner's witnesses, and the degree of care, skill and competency to be accorded to them. The question whether the schooner was not in fault in not having her lights set is of even greater importance. The very effort made by the schooner to prove that a vessel without a light could at that time of the evening be seen a mile is a recognition that their want of lights was a violation of the rule requiring lights which could be seen not less than two miles in a dark, clear night. When Congress required sailing vessels to carry colored lights which in a clear, dark night can be seen at least two miles, it is absurd to say that it was no fault to be without lights if the vessel can be seen one mile. But this is not all; the sun had been down over half an hour, if not nearly an hour; it was, even taking the time most favorable for the schooner, a dim twilight, in which the trim of her sails would be least distinct and clear to the view against a gray horizon. And the express words of the act of Congress require that the lights shall be exhibited from sunset to sunrise. No clearer case of fault in a particular of great importance to her safety, or of more stringent duty to the approaching steamer, can be stated. The testimony of the pilot of the steamer that he "saw the schooner's course, although no light," and "want of light did not contribute to the collision," does not in the least degree tend to save the schooner from the imputation of fault. The pilot, himself a mariner of experience and skill, is positive that he saw the schooner change her course to the eastward across the bow of the steamer after she had ported to avoid the schooner. He, therefore, necessarily inferred that if the schooner had lights it would have made no difference, for he could then only have seen what he did in fact see. If the libelants concede that he was right in this, then the claim of the steamer in this regard is conceded. But on the other hand, if it be claimed, as it is, that the master, pilot, officers and seamen of the steamer made a mistake in supposing the schooner starboarded, the very case is made which the statute was intended to guard against, and which the schooner was bound to guard against by having her lights set. The schooner either starboarded and crossed the bows of the steamer, as the witnesses testify, or the want of her lights operated directly and effectively to mislead them and prevent their judging correctly of her movements. It is, however, earnestly insisted that if it be deemed true that the schooner changed her course, that did not relieve the steamer from her duty to keep out of the way, because she still had time and distance within which it could have been done. The proposition, applied to the present case, is this: Although the steamer saw the schooner, and on seeing her ported, taking the appropriate means to avoid her, yet when the schooner, after that, starboarded erroneously and without any proper reason, defeating the object of the steamer in porting, it was the duty of the steamer to take such measures hereafter as would avoid the collision. The schooner making such faulty movement, interfering with the proper effort of the steamer to avoid her, must make a very clear case of subsequent fault in the steamer before she could even claim contribution. The proof here is that so soon as the schooner was seen from the steamer the latter ported to avoid her; and that when within a short distance the schooner starboarded and crossed the bow of the steamer. The distance of the schooner from the steamer when she thus starboarded is variously estimated by the witnesses, but a fair view of the whole evidence would make it not over 800 feet, and I think rather less. That is little over twice the length of the steamer, and the engine of the steamer was then instantly stopped and backed, the helm being thrown hard aport to sheer her off to the east as far as possible. The claim is that the steamer should have starboarded. The vessels were approaching each other at a combined rate of from thirteen to fifteen miles an hour, or one mile in about four minutes, and 800 feet is little over half a minute. Looking back and seeing precisely what took place, it may seem that if the steamer had starboarded she might have cleared the schooner, but that is not the standpoint from which the view is to be taken; the schooner was approaching the course of the steamer, which made a change to port or westward perilous. The Captain and pilot deemed it impracticable. The schooner was little over two lengths of the steamer distant; the time, within which to effect a change, little over half a minute. They then thought, and still think, throwing the helm hard a-port and stopping and reversing, the only alternative which promised either to avoid collision or diminish the force of the blow. In this condition of peril I think their judgment should be accepted, and that, in fact, they acted prudently. The conclusion is inevitable. The collision was the fault of the schooner, and the libel of her owner must be dismissed with costs.

Charles Donohue and John Chetwood for the appelant and claimant. E. H. Owen for the libelant and appelee.

Bullion Refining.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A statement appears in your paper of the 6th inst., in which it is said that the director of the Mint refuses to reduce the rates for bullion refining at the Mint and Assay Office. The statement is not correct. That officer has simply postponed action on that subject for a few weeks for two reasons:

First—A bill is now before Congress, likely soon to become a law, which vests his powers in this matter in another officer at Washington; so that this is not a proper time to make a change.

Second—There is a more important reason in the fact that for some months past the Mint has been looking to the adoption of better, quicker and cheaper modes of refining and parting than those used at the Mint or at the Assay Office. At this moment the inventor of the chlorine process, FRANCIS BOWYER MILLER, Esq., formerly assayer, and now melter and refiner of the mint at Sydney, Australia, is engaged in setting up his apparatus in the mint, with a view to large experiments. His method is in full operation in the great gold regions of Australia and New-Zealand, and has lately been adopted in the London Mint. It is believed to be a great advance in the art of gold refining, and will probably afford a lower rate of charge than the old Sulphuric Acid Process, used in the Assay-office at New-York.

The Mint has also erected a reverberatory test furnace, for silver refining, known to be cheaper than the modes in use at the Assay Office, but requiring further time for experimenting, and, therefore, not yet giving a settled basis for a new rate of charge. U. S. M.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 10, 1871.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Feb. 11.

FIRST BOARD.

$10,000 Am. Gold..s30.111⅛	50 Adams Ex........67⅛
3,500 U. S. 6s, '81, R..114⅜	10 Am. Mer. U. Ex.. 45⅛
22,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C..114⅜	50 United States Ex. 43⅛
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '62.112⅜	300 do............. 43⅛
100,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new.......110⅛	300 do.....bet. call 43⅛
10,000 U. S. 6s, Cur.....112⅛	200 N. Y. C. & Hud. R. 94⅛
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.110⅛	5400 N.Y.C. & H. Cfs. 90⅛
100,000 do.........b3.110⅛	30000 do........b3. 90⅛
10,000 do.........b3.110⅛	1000 do.....bet. call 90⅛
2,000 Tenn. St. 6s, old 64⅜	900 Erie Railway..... 22⅛
20,000 do.............64⅛	200 do............. 22⅛
5,000 Tenn.St. 6s, new 64⅛	100 do............. 23
2,000 Ga. State 7s.... 87	1300 do............. 23⅛
1,000 N. C. Old bs.... 52	300 do............. 23⅛
3,000 do............. 51	400 do.....bet. call 23⅛
25,000 do............. 50	100 Reading R.......b3. 99
21,000 N. C. St. 6s,new 29	200 do.....b. c., b3. 98⅛
3,000 do............. 29⅛	100 do.......s30. 98⅛
10,000 N. C. 6s, Sp.Tax 21	2200 L. S. & M. So.b3. 94⅛
5,000 S. C. St. 6s, new, Jan. & July.... 59⅛	1800 do............. 94⅛
1,000 do., April & Oct. 61⅛	600 do.....b. c., s3. 94⅛
3,000 do.............61⅛	300 Mich. Central.....117⅛
7,000 Mo. State 6s.... 90⅛	500 Union Pacific..... 21
1,000 Ala. State 8s.... 98	1100 do............. 20⅛
2,000 Ill. Con. bs, '79.100	200 do............. 20⅛
3,000 Ga. St.7s, G'd bs. 94⅛	10 Panama R......... 70⅛
1,000 B'klyn 6s, W. L. 92⅛	40 do.....bet. call 71
10,000 N. Y. C. 6s, '87... 89	200 Cleve. & Pitts.....104⅛
11,000 M. So. S. F. bs...100	200 Chic. & N. W..... 75⅛
5,000 Cen. Pac.G'd bs. 93⅛	300 do............. 75⅛
12,000 do............. 93⅛	200 C. & N. W. Pf.b. c. 85⅛
10,000 do.......s60. 93⅛	14 Col., C. & Ind. 83⅛
30,000 do............. 93⅛	200 do............. 83⅛
15,000 Un. Pac. 10s,In.. 69⅛	200 do............. 84
20,000 Un. Pac R. 1st.. 89	300 N. J. Central......106⅛
3,000 H. & St. Jos. 8s, Con. bs.......105⅛	200 do.............106⅛
5,000 C. & R. I. and P. R. 7s......... 98	100 do.............106⅛
15,000 St. L. & I. M.1st 88	200 do.............107
2,000 M. & St.P.8s, 1st.103	100 do.............107⅛
15,000 Col.,C. & Ind. C. 1st............b3 83⅛	200 Chic. & Rock I......106⅛
1,000 Cedar F. & M.1st 81	14 Mil. & St. Paul..... 53⅛
1,000 P.,Ft.W.& C.1st.103	200 do............. 53⅛
1,000 N. Mo. 1st....... 84	550 Mil. & St. Paul Pf. 74⅛
5,000 Am. D'k & Imp. Co. 7s......... 88	25 do............. 75
2,000 Long Dock bs... 88	1000 do........b3. 75⅛
80 Mer. Ex. Bank....102	600 Tol., W. & W..... 52⅛
20 do.............102⅛	50 P., Ft. W. & C.G'd 95⅛
28 Continental Bk... 94	20 Del., Lack. & W...103⅛
10 Fourth National..104⅛	200 do.......s60.103
100 Am. Coal......... 36	200 do.............103
200 do.....bet. call 36	50 Ohio & Miss....... 36⅛
100 Quicksilver...b. c. 13	100 do.......s5. 36⅛
200 Quicksilver Pf.... 16	200 do............. 36⅛
200 Pacific Mail...... 43⅛	100 Chic. & Alt...b. c.117⅛
500 do.....bet. call 43⅛	18 C., Bur. & Quincy.156
300 W. Un. Tel...b. c. 46⅛	25 New Jersey R.....119
100 do............. 46⅛	53 Morris & Essex... 89⅛
500 do............. 46⅛	300 Mar. & Cin. 1st Pf. 30⅛
	78 N. Y. & N. H.......143⅛
	100 H. & St. Jo. Pf... 98⅛
	100 do.......s60. 98⅛

SECOND BOARD.

$75,000 U. S. 6s, '81. C..114⅛	30 Pac. Mail S. S. Co. 43
15,500 U.S. 5-20 C.,'65,n.110⅛	700 W. Un. Tel....b. c. 46⅛
2,000 do.............110⅛	300 do............. 46⅛
8,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '64.111⅛	50 Mariposa Pref...... 9⅛
8,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.110⅛	200 N. Y. Cen. & H.R., bet. call....c. 94⅛
10,000 do.......s10.110⅛	20,000 N. Y. C. & H. R. Ctf's, bet. call.. 90⅛
150,000 do.......b60.110⅛	10 L. S. & Mich. So.. 94⅛
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68.110⅛	200 do............. 94⅛
21,000 do.............111	300 do.....bet. call. 94⅛
130,000 U. S. 6s, Cur...112⅛	25 Panama R......... 70
5,000 Tenn. St. 6s, n.. 64⅛	150 N. J. Central R....107
25,000 N. Car. 6s, old b. 50⅛	700 Un. Pacific R., b3. 21
5,000 do............. 50⅛	100 do............. 21
5,000 N.Car. F.Act, '66 41	200 do........b3. 21⅛
5,000 N. Car. St. 6s, n. 23	100 do.....bet. call 21⅛
5,000 S. Car. St. 6s, n., Jan. and July. 59⅛	500 do............. 21⅛
9,000 Alabama St. 8s.. 98	100 Chi. & N. W. Pref. 85⅛
5,000 Un. Pac. R. 1st. 89⅛	100 do........b5. 86⅛
20,000 Cen.Pac. Gold b. 94	200 Chi. & R. I. R.b3.107
10,000 do.......s60. 93⅛	500 do.......s30.106⅛
5,000 Ch.& N.W.Cons. 86⅛	200 do.............107⅛
20,000 Un. Pac. 7s,L.G. 71	300 Mil. & St. P. Pref. 75
10,000 Un.Pac. 10s,Inc. 71	200 Del., Lack.& W.R.103⅛
11,000 Morris & Es. 2d. 95	100 Chi. & Alton R....118
1,000 Mil. & St. P. 1st. 92⅛	25 do.............118⅛
5,000 M.&St.P.7 3-10 C. 93	44 Morris & Essex R. 89⅛
50 U. S. Express..... 43	100 H. & St. Jo. Pref.. 99
100 Adams Ex.....b. c. 67⅛	100 Mar.& Cin. 1st. Pf. 29
100 Am. Merch. U. Ex. 45⅛	100 Ohio & Miss. Pref. 71⅛
100 do............. 45⅛	

SATURDAY, Feb. 11—P. M.

The changes in the Bank return from last Monday are not important in amount, though in the direction of increased ease in the general movement. The Legal Tenders increase $1,585,899, and the general line of Deposits, $1,327,720. The Loans are up $481,568, and the Gold average lower by $572,859. Money on call loan left off 5@6 ₱ cent., with exceptions as cheap as 4 ₱ cent.; merchant paper rules at 6@7 ₱ cent. per annum on first-class names. Bills on London are steady at 109⅜ ₱ cent., 60 days. The sales of Gold ruled quiet through the forenoon at 111⅜@111⅝ ₱ cent., but later in the day the quotation fell off to 111⅜@111½ ₱ cent. The speculation in the Gold Room was dull, owing to the greater attraction on the Stock Exchange, where another heavy business was done in the Public Funds of the United States at advancing prices. There was also increased animation in the Railway Stocks and Bonds, and more doing in some of the State Stocks. The transactions in Erie Common Stock were more important than usual, among and between the old clique in the Stock, and at an advance at one time to 23¼ ₱ cent. There are various and conflicting stories around the Street as to what new move, if any, the Erie people immediately contemplate, one of which relates to a new general mortgage of the property, whereby a few millions of "fresh Money" is to be raised, after providing for the original separate mortgages. Such a general lien was notified to be in contemplation last summer, and the probability is it has now been executed. The Union Pacific Stock was higher and in demand, and the Western Stocks generally and New-Jersey Central were on the advance, and New-York Central Stock and Scrip fair. In the Public Funds business was done in the 5-20s of 1867 at 110¼; in the 1862s at 112⅜@112¼; in the Currency 6 ₱ cents. at 113; and in the Coupon 10-40s at 111@111⅛ ₱ cent.; all closing strong. The Pacific Centrals went up to 94, and all classes of the bonds of the Union Pacific advanced on Friday's quotations.

The Customs payments into the Treasury for the day reached the large sum of $802,000, but this demand was not apparently felt on the Gold market. The Customs for the week at New-York amount to $2,780,687. The Gold Interest paid out, $825,177.

After the late Boards the following quotations were made as compared with Friday night. The Public Funds and the Railways left off firm, on a well-distributed business through the New-York and Western Roads and New-Jersey Central. Western Telegraph was also firm and higher, and the other Miscellaneous Stocks steady:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—FEB. 11.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States 10-40s	110⅞	111
United States 5-20s of 1862	112⅛	112⅜
United States 5-20s of 1867	110⅛	110¼
American Gold	111⅝	111⅜
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅜	109⅜
New Bonds of Tennessee	64⅜	64½
New-York Central and Hudson	94⅜	94⅜
N. Y. C. & H. Debt Ctfs	90⅜	90⅜
Reading Railroad	98⅞	99
Chicago and Rock Island	106⅞	107
North-west Common	75⅛	76
North-west Preferred	85⅞	86¼
Pacific Mail	42⅛	43
St. Paul Preferred	74⅝	75⅛
St. Paul Common	53⅜	53⅜
Lake Shore	94⅜	94⅝
Ohio and Mississippi	36⅜	36⅝
Toledo and Wabash	52⅜	52⅜
Western Telegraph	45⅞	46⅜
Erie	22½	23
St. Joseph Common	86⅝	87
Union Pacific	19¾	21⅜

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 11.

Gold receipts	$1,016,891 29
Gold payments	866 961 08
Gold balance	62,423,555 34
Currency receipts	1,235,006 12
Currency payments	1,612,210 72
Currency balance	10,619,959 02
Canceled gold certificates sent to Washington	787,000 00
Customs	802,000 00

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ cent. reg., '81...114⅛	5-20 coup., n. 1., '65....110⅛
6 ₱ cent. coup., '81...114⅛	5-20 coup., '67.......110⅛
5-20 coup., '62.......112⅛	5-20 coup., '68.......110⅛
5-20 coup., '64.......111⅛	10-40 coupon.........111
5-20 coup., '65.......111⅛	6s currency..........112⅛

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tennessee 6s, old.... 64⅛	Arkansas 6s, Funded. 57
Tennessee 6s, new bds 64⅛	Ohio 6s, '81..........101
Virginia 6s, old...... 65⅛	Ohio 6s, '86..........101
Virginia 6s, new bds.. 61⅛	Ill. Canal Bonds, '70..106
Virginia 6s, reg. old... 51	Ill. coupon 6s, '77....100
Georgia 7s, new bds... 86⅛	Ill. coupon 6s, '79....100
N. C. 6s, old......... 50⅛	Ill. War Loan.........100
N. C. Funding Act '66. 40⅛	Ind. 6s, War Loan.....100
N. C. Funding Act '68. 33	Indiana 5s...........100
N. C. Special Tax..... 21	N.Y.B., Bounty Loan.105⅛
S. C. 6s, Jan. & July.. 59⅛	N.Y.C., Bounty Loan.100
S. C. 6s, April & Oct... 61	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '72.104
Missouri 6s.......... 90⅛	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '73.104
Mo. H. & St. Jo. Iss... 89⅛	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '74.104
La. 7s, Penitentiary... 72⅛	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '75.104
California 7s........100	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '77.104
Connecticut 6s.......100⅛	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '73.100
Rhode Island 6s.......100	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '74.100
Alabama 8s........... 97⅛	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '75.100

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83... 90	Gt. West. 1st, '68.....101
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87... 89	Gt. West. 1st, '88..... 97⅛
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est. 89	Gt. West. 2d, '93...... 81⅛
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subs'n. 89	Quin. & Tol. 1st, '90.. 81
Erie 1st Ex......... 99	Ill. & So. Iowa 1st... 79⅛
Erie 7s 2d Ind., '79.. 93⅛	Gal. & Chi. Ex........ 97
Erie 7s 3d Ind., '83.... 91	Gal. & Chi. 2d....... 96
Erie 7s 4th Ind., '80... 84	Chi., R. I. & Pac..... 97⅛
Erie 7s 5th Ind., '88... 80⅛	Morris & Essex 1st... 102
Buf., N.Y.& E. 1st,'77. 87	Clev. & Tol. S. F..... 100
Hud. 7s 2d M. S. F., '85.101⅛	N. J. Cen. New Bds...100
Hud. 7s 3d M. S. F.,'75.109	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st.102
Harlem 1st..........101⅛	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2d. 98⅛
Har. Con. M. & S. F... 88	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3d. 93⅛
Mich. Cen. 1st 8s, '82..117⅛	Clev. & Pitts. 2d......100
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ₱ c. 1st.109	Clev. & Pitts. 3d...... 98
Mich. So. 7 ₱ ct. 2d... 96	Clev. & Pitts. 4th..... 79
M. S. & N.I.S. F.7 ₱ c.100	Chi. & Alt. S. F.......100
Pac. 7s Guar. by Mo.. 98	Chi. & Alt. Inc....... 94
Cen. Pac. Bds........ 93⅛	Ohio & Miss. 1st...... 97
Un. Pac. 1st Bds....... 89⅛	Ohio & Miss. Con..... 88⅛
Un. Pac. L. G. 7s...... 71	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st... 92
Un. Pac. Inc. 10s...... 69⅛	Peninsula Bds......... 90
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ ct., '75....107	St. L. & Iron Mt. 1st. 87⅛
Alt. & T. H. 1st....... 96	Mil. & St. P. 1st 8s....103
Alt. & T. H. 2d Pref... 92	Mil. & St. P. 1st 7 3-10. 93⅛
Alt. & T. H. 2d Inc.... 74⅛	Mil. & St. P. 1st....... 92
Chi. & N.W. S. F...... 96⅛	Mil. & St. P. 2d....... 86⅛
Chi. & N.W. Int. Bds. 90	Mil. & St.P.I. & D.M. 86⅛
Chi. & N. W. 1st...... 92⅛	Chi. & Mil. 1st........ 90
Chi.& N.W. C. 7 ₱ c. C. 86⅛	Joliet & Chi. 1st......105
Han. & St. Jo. Con.... 86	Col., Chi. & Ind. 1st... 83⅛
Lack. & West. Bds.....100	Col., Chi. & Ind. 2d... 61
Del., Lack. & W. 2d.... 94⅛	Tol., P. & War., W. D. 80⅛
Tol. & Wab. 1st Ex.... 91⅛	Tol., P. & War. 2d.... 68⅛
Tol. & Wab. 2d....... 80	N. Y. & N. H. 6s......100
Tol. & W. Equip. Bds. 78	Bos., H. & E. Guar.... 29
Tol. & W. Cons.Conv. 83	Ced. F. & Minn. 1st.... 80⅛

And the following for the City Bank Stocks and Miscellaneous Shares:

New-York..........134	Shoe and Leather....150
Manhattan.........150	Corn Exchange.......125
Merchants'........113⅛	Continental......... 94
Mechanics'........135	Park...............145
Union.............140	Manuf. & Merchants'. 99
America...........147⅛	Fourth National.....103⅛
City..............225	Ninth National......110⅛
Phenix............108	Tenth National......121
Tradesmen's.......149	Oriental............160
Mechanics'&Traders' 135	Gold Exchange....... 79
Merchants'Exchange.101⅛	Del. & Hudson Canal.115
Leather Manuf......200	Pennsylvania Coal...217
Commerce.........117⅛	Canton Co.,Baltimore 73⅛
Mechanics' Bkg. Ass.113	Western Union Tel... 46
Broadway..........290	Quicksilver Min. Co.. 12⅛
Ocean............. 88	Quick. Min. Co. Pref. 15⅛
Mercantile........128	Mariposa Mining Co.. 5⅛
American Exchange.114	Mariposa Min. Co. Pf. 9⅛
Chatham...........166	Boston Water Power. 22
Hanover...........101⅛	Adams Express...... 67⅛
Metropolitan.......130	Wells-Fargo Express. 40
People's...........137⅛	Wells-Fargo Ex. Scrip 1⅛
Grocers'..........115	American M. U. Ex.. 45⅛
East River........113	United States Ex.... 43⅛
Nassau............107⅛	Pacific Mail........ 43⅛

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—FEB. 11.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	101⅛	101¾
City 6s, new	101⅛	101¾
Camden and Amboy	116⅛	116⅜
Pennsylvania Central	60⅛	60⅝
Reading	49⅛	49⅜
Lehigh Valley	60⅛	60⅜
Catawissa Preferred	39⅛	39⅜
Philadelphia and Erie	27⅛	27⅜
Northern Central	40⅛	41
Lehigh Navigation	34⅛	35
Lehigh Gold Loan	88	88⅛

ALL NATIONAL BANKS—QUARTERLY STATEMENT.

	Oct 8, 1870.	Dec. 28, 1870.
Capital paid in	$430,399,301	$435,356,004
Surplus fund	94,039,883	94,705,740
Profits unappropriated	38,608,495	46,056,429
National circulation	291,674,497	296,205,446
Old local circulation	2,138,548	2,091,799
Individual deposits	501,259,758	507,368,619
United States deposits	6,807,978	6,024,408
U. S. disbursing offices	4,550,143	4,155,304
Due to national banks	100,347,844	106,090,414
To other banks and b'kers, &c.	40,573,068	40,928,943
Total liabilities	$1,510,299,300	$1,538,998,105
Loans and discounts	$712,715,329	$722,116,092
U. S. stocks for circulation	340,712,450	344,104,200
Other United States funds	37,704,340	29,082,809
Legal-tender money	124,744,826	124,576,288
Gold and silver	18,459,171	26,307,252
Due from national banks	100,191,341	102,333,129
Due from other banks	9,105,906	9,824,144
Bills of national banks	12,512,927	17,001,548
Real estate	27,448,082	28,021,827
Stocks, bonds and mortgages	22,594,721	22,386,359
Cash items for Clear'g-house	91,542,948	89,366,302
Miscellaneous	11,827,671	13,029,349
Total resources	$1,510,299,300	$1,538,998,105

The comparative statement of the movement in October and December may be thus stated:

	October.	December.
Deposits in gross	$501,259,758	$507,368,619
Less clearing items	91,542,948	89,366,302
Net deposits	$409,696,812	$418,002,417
Net to banks	31,623,685	34,922,068
To Treasury	11,368,121	10,229,712
Circulation	291,874,497	296,205,446
Demand liabilities	$744,553,095	$759,359,643
Gold and greenbacks	143,203,997	150,883,520
Pro rata	20 ₱ ct.	20 ₱ ct.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
CLASSICAL, COMMERCIAL, ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN,
No. 40 Washington-square, (south,)
GEO. W. CLARKE, PH. D., PRINCIPAL,

Prepares boys of all ages for business or college on reasonable terms, and opens its twenty-eighth academic year Sept. 12. For references and particulars see circular, to be had at the Institute, which parents are invited to visit.

BOARDING SCHOOL AT ORANGE, N. J.—For twelve boys only, who are thoroughly instructed in the English classics and modern languages; true home comforts, constant care of Principal; terms reasonable; one vacancy; first-class City references; come and see. Address, SEMINARY F., Box No. 152 Orange, N. J.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR Young Ladies, Pittsfield, Mass. Long and widely known for superior facilities and rare beauty of location. Board and English tuition, $150 for half year, commencing Feb. 22. Special terms to clerical patrons and teachers. Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 15. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding-school for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Spring session of 19 weeks begins Feb. 20. A safe and pleasant home; best educational advantages. Send for circular. Rev. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

MRS. T. N. CAULFIELD AND MISS PARROTT.—Boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 124 East 31st-st., between Lexington and 4th-avs. Terms from time of entrance.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, White Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL, 5TH-AV., CORNER OF 28TH-ST. 17th year. Second Session. Commences Feb. 1.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A DRESS-MAKER, WHO IS a first-class designer of fashions and cutter of cloaks, suits and dresses, a few engagements in private families, by the day or week; has Wheeler & Wilson's machine; terms moderate. Call or address new No. 12 2d-st., near Division-av., Brooklyn, E. D.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT LAUNdress, ladies', gentlemen's or families' washing by the month or dozen; goes out first of the week. Call or address Mrs. SMITH, No. 344 West 30th-st., second floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN WOMAN, a situation to do general house-work; is willing and obliging. Call at M. HILD'S, No. 137 Norfolk-st.

PARTIES HAVING FIRST-CLASS houses for rent or sale, furnished or unfurnished, apply for responsible tenants to Everett Library, No. 558 6th-av.

COLORED RELIEF ASSOCIATION, rooms No. 65 Bible House, furnish servants directly from Virginia.

MALES.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a single man; thoroughly understands his business; no objection to the country; generally useful, sober and trustworthy; best City reference. Call on or address K. H., No. 124 West 18th-st., private stables, for three days.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a single man; thoroughly understands his business; a good driver and excellent groom; sober, honest and industrious; best City reference from last employer. Call for two days at No. 128 West 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class waiter in a private family; thoroughly understands his business. Address B. P., No. 900 Broadway, corner 20th-st.

AUCTION SALES.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE OF THE ENTIRE furniture and fixtures of the Gladstone House, corner of Madison-av. and 27th-st. On WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Feb. 15 and 16, the entire furniture and fixtures of the above-named hotel. It will embrace elegant black walnut and rosewood parlor, dining-room and bedroom of every kind and description; rich carpets and oil-cloths, French plate mantel and pier mirrors, chandeliers, curtains and cornices, beds and mattresses, desks, counters, office furniture, &c. By order of mortgagees.

GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO., Auctioneers.

GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO., (LATE LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO.,) Clinton Hall Book Sale-rooms and Art Galleries, Astor-place. MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS, Feb. 13 and 14, at 7½ o'clock, sale of an EXTRAORDINARY COLLECTION of BOOKS. For particulars see advertisement on fifth page.

FURNITURE.

ESTABLISHED 1826.
FURNITURE AT WHOLESALE PRICES,
FOR TEN DAYS ONLY.
WM. H. LEE,
NO. 277 CANAL-ST., AND NO. 199 FULTON-ST., NEW-YORK.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE—A TAME DEER, TWO YEARS old; is used to be with children. Inquire at No. 25 East 4th-st.

DRY GOODS.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
WILL OFFER,
ON MONDAY, FEB. 13,
EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS IN SILKS.
500 PIECES OF
NEW SPRING SILKS,
IN
CHECKS,
STRIPES,
AND PLAIDS,
AT $1, $1 12½, $1 25, AND $1 50 PER YARD.

THESE GOODS WE CAN FULLY RECOMMEND TO OUR CUSTOMERS AS THE BEST VALUE OFFERED IN MANY YEARS.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
WILL OPEN
ON MONDAY, FEB. 13,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
INDIA CAMEL'S-HAIR SHAWLS,
IN NEW DESIGNS AND PLAIN AND FILLED CENTRES,
HAVING BEEN PURCHASED IN EUROPE AT PANIC PRICES,
WE OFFER THEM AT A SMALL ADVANCE ON COST.
CUSTOMERS AND STRANGERS ARE INVITED TO EXAMINE.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
WILL OPEN
ON MONDAY, FEB. 13
OUR SPRING IMPORTATION
OF
JAPANESE SILKS,
IN STRIPES, CHECKS, FIGURED AND PLAIN COLORS.
ALSO,
IRISH POPLINS, EPINGLINES
AND PONGEES,
IN SHADES
SUITABLE FOR EARLY SPRING.
FRENCH AND ENGLISH CALICOES,
IN
NEW SPRING DESIGNS AND COLORS.
PRINTED
PERCALES AND PIQUES.
ALSO, AN IMMENSE ASSORTMENT OF
AMERICAN PRINTS,
IN ALL THE BEST BRANDS,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.

AT JACKSON'S,

Broadway and Waverley-place,

A SPLENDID STOCK OF CREPE BOMBAZINE AND CASHMERE CLOTHS, TOGETHER WITH OTHER DESIRABLE FABRICS, AT A GREAT SACRIFICE, TO MAKE ROOM FOR SPRING IMPORTATIONS.

BLACK VELVETEENS
AT A GREAT BARGAIN,
SUITS AND BONNETS AT COST.

BLACK SILKS
AT TEMPTING PRICES.

THOS. TWEED & CO.,

NO. 763 BROADWAY,
Will close out for the next
FOUR WEEKS
THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF
SPRING AND WINTER GOODS
AT GREAT SACRIFICE.

Consisting of the following desirable goods for SPRING AND SUMMER WEAR:
CHENE AND MARL POPLIN,
GRENADINES,
ALPACAS,
EMPRESS CLOTHS.
Also, a splendid line of
MOHAIR LUSTRES,
Yard wide, at 31c., cost to import, 50c.
Will also offer
A LOT OF CHECK SUMMER SILKS.
at $1, former price, $1 50.
ALSO,
Great reduction in
BLACK AND COLORED SILKS.

A full line JAPANESE SILKS at 75c. and upward. Purchasers will find it to their advantage to purchase at the low prices this stock will be offered at.

THOS. TWEED & CO.,
NO. 763 BROADWAY,
Between 8th and 9th sts.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, FEB. 13.
A LARGE AND EXTREMELY ATTRACTIVE STOCK OF NOVELTIES,
SUITABLE FOR THE PRESENT AND EARLY SPRING WEAR, VIZ.:

SILKS, POPLINS, DRESS GOODS, REAL INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, LADIES', MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S READY-MADE DRESSES, UNDER-WEAR, &c. LADIES' HATS, BONNETS, FLOWERS, FEATHERS, SASH AND TRIMMING RIBBONS, &c., &c.,

RECEIVED PER RECENT STEAMERS.
PRICES GREATLY BELOW THOSE OF LAST YEAR.
PLEASE CALL AND EXAMINE.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.,

IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE LARGELY-INCREASING DEMAND, HAVE BEEN OBLIGED TO OPEN A NEW SILK DEPARTMENT, IN THE CENTRE SECTION, EXTENDING FROM BROADWAY TO THE ROTUNDA, IN WHICH WILL BE EXHIBITED EVERY DESCRIPTION OF SILKS SUITABLE FOR MOURNING. FULL LINES OF MIKADO POPLINS, VELVETS AND VELVETEENS, IN EVERY VARIETY.

THIS DEPARTMENT WILL BE EXTENSIVELY SUPPLIED WITH THE CHOICEST SELECTIONS, AND AT EXTREMELY POPULAR PRICES.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

ARE NOW OFFERING
LINENS, SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS, DAMASKS, DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS, NAPKINS, TOWELS, TOWELINGS, BLEACHED AND BROWN COTTON SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS, FLANNELS, BLANKETS, QUILTS, COUNTERPANES, &c., &c.

Forming the largest and most attractive STOCK, AS TO QUALITY AND PRICE, to be found in this City or elsewhere.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

JOHN S. BROWN,

BELFAST, IRELAND.
TRADE { Shamrock Leaf. } MARK.

Manufacturer of only first-class TABLE DAMASK, superior to any imported into the United States. These goods are noted for their beauty of design, elegance of fabric and durability of wear.
WHOLESALE ONLY.
215 Church-st., New-York.

HAIR! HAIR!

SHAW'S PATENT HAIR SWITCHES AND CHIGNONS, equal to human hair, can be combed, brushed and dressed over.
HUMAN HAIR, cheapest in the country.
SWITCHES, one yard long, $8.
CURLS, $1 per set and upward.
Latest styles on hand. Ladies' own chignons dressed for 25 cents. Only depot, No. 358 Bowery, near 4th-st.
NOTICE.—Any one who counterfeits or infringes on my patent will be dealt with according to law.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNER WANTED—$10,000 TO $20,000 cash capital required; business established, pleasant and very profitable. Address WOOD'S HOUSEHOLD MAGAZINE, Newburg, N. Y.

DRY GOODS.

DRESS GOODS.

We are offering the balance of our stock of Dress Goods at a VERY LARGE REDUCTION IN PRICE, and ask particular attention to our
WHITE GOODS, LACES,
EMBROIDERIES, LINENS,
TABLE DAMASKS, NAPKINS,
TOWELS, &c., &c.
Domestics sold by the piece at manufacturers' prices.
In all the above departments, and in
FLANNELS, BLANKETS, &c.,
we offer inducements which cannot be surpassed.

BRADBURY BROS.,
Nos. 312 and 314 Bowery,
One door below Bleecker-st.

Great Inducements
IN
BLACK AND COLORED SILKS,
SATINS, &C.

Customers are invited to get samples of our goods before purchasing, and thus demonstrate by actual comparison that OUR PRICES ARE LOWER THAN THOSE OF OTHER HOUSES.
Some of our
SPECIAL MAKES
are sold with
A POSITIVE GUARANTEE AS TO WEAR,
Which, in view of the large quantity of inferior goods on the market, will be found an important consideration.
SHAWLS, SUITS AND CLOAKS
CLOSING OUT AT LESS THAN HALF THE ORIGINAL PRICE.

BRADBURY BROS.,
NOS. 312 AND 314 BOWERY, ONE DOOR BELOW BLEECKER-ST.

DIVIDENDS.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY,
ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Jan. 28, 1871.

THE INTEREST AND COUPONS due Feb. 15, 1871, on the first mortgage eight per cent. (8 per cent.) gold bonds of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company will be paid at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New-York, upon presentation and application, on and after that date, free of Government tax.
THOS. E. TOOTLE, Treasurer.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY,
SECRETARY'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 8, 1871.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company are hereby notified that a cash dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, has this day been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock of this Company, out of the earnings of the last six months, payable at the office of the Company's agents, Messrs. M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 12 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on the 6th day of March next, to holders who are registered as such at the close of business hours on the 16th inst., at which time the transfer-books will be closed, and reopened for transfer on the 7th day of March next.
W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

TWENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
NO. 141 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1871.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable, free of Government tax, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 1, 1871.
JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO.,
No. 25 Nassau-st., NEW-YORK, Feb. 8, 1871.
THE INTEREST AND COUPONS DUE March 1, 1871, on the First Mortgage Gold Bonds of the
MONTCLAIR RAILWAY COMPANY
will be paid at the office of
LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
No. 10 Wall-st.,
upon presentation, on and after that date, free of Government tax.
H. R. LOW, Treasurer.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY,
NO. 59 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 8, 1871.
THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company has this day declared a dividend of $2 per share, payable on the 1st day of March proximo, to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer-books.
The transfer-books will be closed from 2 P. M. Feb. 17 to the morning of March 2.
J. C. BABCOCK, Treasurer.

THE ST. NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, No. 7 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 28, 1871.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of all taxes, payable on and after 13th prox. The transfer-books will be closed from the 2d until the 13th prox., inclusive. A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK.

The Freedman's Savings and Trust Company, (Chartered by the Government of the United States.)
NO. 185 BLEECKER-ST.
DEPOSITS OVER $2,000,000.

INTEREST paid or compounded, free of all taxes, THREE TIMES in each year, or every THIRTY days, as depositors prefer. A SPECIALTY made of allowing interest from date of each deposit on sums of $50 and upward. Married women have exclusive control over their money deposited in the National Savings Bank. All accounts strictly private and confidential. Deposits can be sent by EXPRESS, or bank draft, or postal money order. All deposits payable ON DEMAND, with interest due.
Send or call for circular.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.
JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner of Laight.
SIX PER CENT. interest on $5 to $5,000.
ASSETS, $8,670,343 83.

INSURANCE.

BUREAU OF LIFE INSURANCE—No. 100 Broadway, New-York.
S. G. GOODRICH.
Applications received, insurance effected, information given, and general business attended to.
NEW-YORK, January, 1871.
The undersigned take pleasure in commending
Mr. S. G. GOODRICH
and the
BUREAU OF LIFE INSURANCE,
which he has established at
NO. 100 BROADWAY,
to all persons who may wish to procure life insurance policies or gain valuable information in regard to the various Companies.

The Companies have increased so rapidly, and the plans of insurance are so diversified, that we believe persons wishing to insure will be glad to avail themselves of reliable information and aid in so important a matter.

Mr. Goodrich has had large experience in the business, and having confidence in his ability and integrity, we commend him as a desirable party to consult and transact business with.

W. C. Langley & Co.	Robbins & Appleton.
Wm. A. Wheelock, Pres't Central National Bank.	Schuyler, Hartley & Graham.
Martin & Smith.	P. Van Valkenburgh & Co.
Babcock Bros. & Co.	Samuel McLean & Co.
Charles G. Landon.	Whittemore, Peet, Post & Co.
G. H. Booth, Bradford, England.	Marville W Cooper.
James L. Little & Co.	J. Pierpont Morgan.
J. & J. Stuart & Co.	James Bishop.
Thomas Eaken & Co.	Henry Clews.
Cyrus W. Field.	Samuel Holmes.
B. F. Butler, New-York.	Lee, Tweedy & Co.
Charles J. Martin, Pres't Home Fire Ins. Co.	John R. Ford.
H. B. Claflin.	I. C. Plant, President First Nat. B'k of Macon, Ga.
A. R. Wetmore.	Francis B. Cooley, Hartford, Conn.
Wm. Brenton Greene.	Henry A. Perkins, President of Hartford Bank.
W. M. Halsted.	J. M. Beebe, Boston.
W. E. Dodge.	
F. H. Cossitt.	

FINANCIAL.

MONEY TO LOAN
ON BOND AND MORTGAGE,
ON WELL-LOCATED REAL ESTATE IN THIS CITY.
IMPROVED PROPERTY, STORES OR DWELLINGS PREFERRED.
None but first-class applications will be entertained; no bonus required. Principals only.
FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,
No. 100 Broadway.

THE INTERNATIONAL BANKING-HOUSE
OF BRELAZ, ABT & CO.,
NO. 121 REGENT-ST., W,
LONDON.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

GEO. C. T. SEAMAN,
BROKER IN COMMERCIAL PAPER AND OTHER SECURITIES,
No. 35 Pine-st., (upstairs.)

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN PETROLEUM COMPANY,
NO. 122 BOWERY, CORNER GRAND-ST.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR SEVEN Trustees and three Inspectors for the next ensuing election will be held
ON MONDAY, FEB. 20,
between the hours of 3 and 4 o'clock P. M.
The transfer-books will be closed from the 10th to 20th, both days inclusive.
W. A. HALL, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1871.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 8, 1871.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, March 1, 1871, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.
The transfer-books will be closed from the evening of Feb. 18 until March 2.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

$25,000 WANTED—GOLD INTEREST seven per cent. will be paid, on first-class leasehold store property, worth $150,000, for three or five years; principals only apply to H., Post-office Box No. 6,759.

FINANCIAL.

Security and Safety.

WEST WISCONSIN R. W. CO.

7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.
Free of Government Tax,
FIRST MORTGAGE
LAND GRANT
SINKING FUND
of the
WEST WISCONSIN R. W. CO.
Denominations,
$500 AND $1,000.
ONLY FIFTEEN YEARS TO RUN,
From January, 1870. Convertible into Stock and Receivable for Lands at Par. Land Grant of over One Million Acres from Government. Upon which, together with the Road and all its Property, these Bonds are a
FIRST AND ONLY MORTGAGE.

Lands Exempted from Taxation for 15 Years by Acts of Legislature. 120 Miles Road Built, from which income is derived, with rapidly increasing receipts. But 34 Miles More Road to Build, for which the iron is already purchased, and all the work under contract. An Air-Line from St. Paul and the North-west to Milwaukee and Chicago. Total amount of Mortgage $4,000,000. Estimated Value of Lands alone, nearly double that amount.

PRICE 90c., WITH ACCRUD EINTEREST,
at which figure they pay at present premium on Gold, 9 per cent. per annum to the investor. The Trustees are Hon. WILLIAM H. LEONARD, Ex-Chief-Justice of Supreme Court, State of New-York, J. DUTTON STEELE and JAMES GOODSON, M. P., England, where a large amount of the Bonds have been sold. These parties are required to see that proceeds of land sales are applied solely to the paying of these Bonds.

COUPONS PAYABLE JANUARY AND JULY.

The connections of this Road with the Northern Pacific and the whole North-west, as well as its Eastern connections, will be seen from a Pamphlet and Map, which can be obtained at the office of
WHITE, MORRIS & CO.,
NO. 29 WALL-ST., AND
GWYNNE, JOHNSON & DAY,
NO. 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
BANKERS AND FINANCIAL AGENTS FOR THE COMPANY.

FOR SALE.

CHOICE
CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,
PAYING FROM
10 TO 12 PER CENT.,
FREE OF ALL TAXES.
INTEREST COUPONS PROMPTLY PAID SEMI-ANNUALLY IN NEW-YORK.
FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER, BELOW PAR.
ALSO,
NEW-YORK CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS,
INSURANCE, BANK
AND
GAS-LIGHT STOCKS,
INCLUDING AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF FIRST MORTGAGE RAILROAD 7 AND 8 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, FOR SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS AT LOW RATES.
FOR SALE BY
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
BANKER, STOCKBROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST.
N. B.—FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES, PAYING LARGE RATES OF INTEREST, A SPECIALTY WITH THIS HOUSE FOR MANY YEARS.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

DESIRABLE INVESTMENT.
SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD COMPANY
OF LONG ISLAND
SEVEN PER CENT.
FIRST MORTGAGE
SINKING FUND BONDS,
FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX,
COUPON OR REGISTERED.
FOR SALE BY
WM. & JOHN O'BRIEN.
NO. 58 WALL-ST.

8 Per Cent. Interest
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.
FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED.
Principal and Interest Payable in Gold.
Mortgage at the rate of $13,500 per mile.
ROAD COMPLETED AND OPEN TO THE PUBLIC.
Price 97½ and accrued interest.
We unhesitatingly recommend them, and will furnish maps, circulars, &c., on application.
W. P. CONVERSE & CO.,
No. 54 Pine-st.
TANNER & CO.,
No. 11 Wall-st.

MANHATTAN MARKET COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

Organized under special act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed March 28, 1870.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. | SHARES, $100 EACH.
OFFICE, NOS. 346 AND 348 BROADWAY,
New-York Life Insurance Building.

TWO THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED SHARES of the capital stock of this Company, of the par value of $100 each, being the remainder of the capital of one million, are now offered to BUTCHERS, DEALERS, MARKETMEN and others.

The books of subscription for said stock will be opened at the office of the Company, as above, on Wednesday, the 15th day of February, 1871, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and remain open each day for TEN days unless sooner subscribed for.

Each subscription for ten (10) shares from any Butcher, Marketman or Dealer, will entitle the subscriber to one stand or stall, at a uniform fixed rental, on a lease of five years.

But no one Butcher, Marketman or Dealer will be allowed more than two stalls or stands, in either wholesale or retail department, and the intention to avail himself of this privilege must be declared by each subscriber at the time of subscribing.

A diagram of the stands in the market can be seen at the office of the Company, and the selection of stands by said subscribers will be according to order of subscription.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—Twenty-five per cent. in cash, on subscribing, and the balance in installments of 25 per cent., as called for by the Treasurer, on thirty days' notice.

By order of the Board.
PAUL J. ARMOUR,
COURTLANDT PALMER,
W. M. JOHNSON,
} Committee on Subscriptions.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 11, 1871.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 166 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 10, 1871.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTY Directors of this Company, also for three Inspectors of next election, will be held at this office on TUESDAY, the 21st inst. Poll open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
C. W. PARMELEE, Secretary.

A.—FIRST AND SECOND MORTGAGES promptly cashed at the lowest market rate: also, money to loan on New-York City, Westchester County and New-Jersey real estate.
POTTER BROS., No. 5½ Pine-st.

SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS.—EIGHT AND TEN PER CENT. BONDS, payable in this City, for sale below par, by
ARTHUR T. FITCH & CO.,
No. 11 Pine-st.

MARBLE MANTELS.

S. KLABER & CO., NO. 223 WEST 27th-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Marble and Marbleized Mantels, Monuments, Head-stones, new original designs; cheapest in City.

SHIPPING.

THE ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS Sail every SATURDAY and alternate WEDNESDAY to and from Glasgow and Derry. Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark, to America, as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.	"EXTRA" STEAMERS.
Caledonia.....Sat., Feb. 11	Iowa........Wed., Feb. 8
Anglia........Sat., Feb. 18	Ismailia....Wed., Feb. 15
Australia.....Sat., Feb. 25	Trojan......Wed., Mar. 1
Columbia......Sat., Mar. 4	Dorian......Wed., Feb. 15
India.........Sat., Mar. 11	Tyrian......Wed., Mar. 29
Europa........Sat., Mar. 18	Dacian......Wed., April 5

and every SATURDAY and alternate WEDNESDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York, at noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY, TO LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, OR DERRY:
First Cabin $65 and $75, according to location.
Cabin excursion tickets, good for 12 months securing best accommodations, $130.
Intermediate, $33; Steerage, $28.
Certificates, at REDUCED RATES, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued, payable on presentation.
Apply at the Company's offices to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

CUNARD LINE.
THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL,
CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

China, Wednesday, Feb. 8	Calabria, Thursday, Feb. 23
Batavia, Thursday, Feb. 9	Cuba, Wednesday, Mar. 1
Tripoli, Saturday, Feb. 11	Siberia, Thursday, Mar. 2
Algeria, Wednes., Feb. 15	Russia, Wednesday, Mar. 8
Samaria, Thursday, Feb. 16	Parthia, Thursday, Mar. 9
Abyssinia, Weds., Feb. 22	

RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying Steerage
First Cabin, $130, gold. Second Cabin, $80, gold.
First Cabin to Paris.............................$145, gold.
By the Thursday steamers.
First Cabin, $80, gold. Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.
For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Saturday, Feb. 11, 10 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN...Saturday, Feb. 18, 2 P. M.
CITY OF LIMERICK, (via Halifax,)
Tuesday, Feb. 21, 1 P. M.
And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
1st Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Halifax, N. S.	20	To Halifax, N. S.	15

Passengers also forwarded to Antwerp, Rotterdam, Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL,
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY as follows:
NEVADA, Capt. GREEN..........Feb. 15, at 2½ P. M.
COLORADO, Capt. T. F. FREEMAN..Feb. 22, at 8 A. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. WILLIAMS...Mar. 1, at 12½ P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. WHINERAY...March 8, at 8 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. FORSYTH..March 15, at 1 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE...............March 22, at 3 P. M.
Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.
STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN,
From Pier No. 47 North River
PENNSYLVANIA, LAWSON, Saturday, Feb. 11, at 10 A. M.
ITALY, GROGAN, Saturday, Feb. 18, at 3 P. M.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $75 and $65, currency; steerage, $28 currency.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.
For further particulars apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
PEREIRE, DAURE, SATURDAY, Feb. 25.
LAFAYETTE, ROUSSAN, SATURDAY, March —.
NOTE.—The Pereire will sail direct for Bordeaux.
For freight or passage apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.
FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.
Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:
First Class. Steerage.
$125 to $170, $60.
according to the location of berth.
These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.
Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon
ON 4TH AND 20TH OF EACH MONTH,
except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
FEB. 20, HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. GRAY, connecting with COLORADO, Capt. PARKER.
Departure of 20th every month will touch at San Jose Guatemala and Punta Arenas.
Steamer GREAT REPUBLIC will leave San Francisco March 1, 1871, for China and Japan.
All freight for San Francisco will go fast, and be received until 4 P. M. Saturday, Feb. 18.
Freight for Central American and South Pacific ports will be received until 4 P. M. on Friday, Feb. 17, only. All the usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.
For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the office, Pier No. 42 North River.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 21.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM, March 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER, April 23.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE....................Feb. 16
MISSOURI, Capt. G. W. PALMER, (via Nassau). Feb. 23
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS.............March 2
For freight or passage, apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.,
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MISSOURI, Capt. G. W. PALMER, will sail Feb. 23, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 17 E. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.
CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman.......Friday, Feb. 17
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (for freight)..Monday, Feb. 27
CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken......Thursday, March 9
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (for freight). Saturday, Mar. 18
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAYS,
THURSDAYS
AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM SHIPS
SAN JACINTO, Capt. ATKINS, SATURDAY, Feb. 11, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, Feb. 11, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West-st.

VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Feb. 14, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. CHEESEMAN, THURSDAY, Feb. 16, from Pier No. 37 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

C. D. OWENS,	GEORGE YONGE,
Agent A. & G. R. R.,	Agent C. R. R.,
No. 229 Broadway.	No. 409 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
Old line, low freight.
The well-known first-class side-wheel steam-ship
BIENVILLE,
J. B. BAKER, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 18, at 3 P. M. Freight taken for Mobile, Galveston, Lavacca, Indianola, and all points on the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers, to be reshipped at New-Orleans.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 88 Liberty-st.
Steam-ship VICTOR will follow from Pier No. 20 East River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 25.
C. H. MALLORY & CO.,
No. 153 Maiden-lane.

DELAWARE AND NEW-YORK S. S. CO., Pier No. 21 N. R.—The steamer *Pelican* will leave for Lewes, Del., every Tuesday, at 3 P. M., taking freight for all points on the Junction and Breakwater and Delaware Railroads. Returning, leave Lewes every Saturday at 4 P. M., or on arrival of the train. For freight and passage apply at office on pier.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A LARGE HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED front room and bedroom, communicating, to rent without board, to a single gentleman desiring first-class accommodations; family private; location East 18th-st.; reference required. Address, with name, G., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

BOARDING—IN A FRENCH FAMILY, NO. 16 Livingston-place, on Stuyvesant square, to let one handsome large room, with board, suitable for one or two occupants; a rare opportunity for gentlemen of culture and studious habits.

TO LET, FURNISHED—TWO OR three rooms, on parlor floor, to one or more gentlemen; also, room on third floor; references exchanged. No. 45 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

GENTLEMEN AND WIFE OR PARTIES of single gentlemen, wishing good accommodations with first-class board, can find the same at No. 28 West 12th-st. References required.

FOUR GENTLEMEN CAN HAVE board, with use of bath, in a private family; west side. Address DELTA, Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

NO. 343 WEST 23D-ST.—A LARGE, COMfortable, third-story room, with stationary basin, gas, fire, and board for two persons, at $18 per week.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, with board, for single gentlemen; 54th-st., near Madison-av. Apply to J. C., Box No. 16, Post-office.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FRANK G. BROWN,	DAVISON BROWN,
Son of	Son of
Lewis B. Brown, Esq.	Stewart Brown, Esq.

FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,
REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
No. 100 Broadway, New-York.
Refer by permission to
Messrs. Brown Brothers & Co., Wm. E. Dodge, Esq.

WARD & OGDEN, BROADWAY, CORner of 17th-st., offer for sale the following houses, and recommend them very cheap and worthy the attention of purchasers:

39th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., four story, brown stone, high stoop, 21x55x100, hard wood	$35,000
19th-st., near 5th-av., three story, brown stone, high-stoop, 22x60x100, fine order	30,000
22d-st., near 5th-av., four story, brown stone, high-stoop, 27x65x100, splendid order	50,000
34th-st., near 7th-av., four story, brown stone, English basement, 16x55x100, very desirable and cheap	20,000
51st-st., near 5th-av., four story, brown stone, high stoop, 22.6x56x100, hard wood, marble hall, leasehold	27,500
38th-st., near Broadway, four story, brick and brown stone, 17x50x100, with furniture, English basement	21,000
79th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs., three story, brown stone, high stoop, 20x55x100, hard wood	25,000
53d-st., near Madison-av., four story, brown stone, high stoop, 20x60x100.5, superbly finished in hard wood, built in best manner	40,000
27th-st., near Lexington-av., four story, brown stone, high stoop, 25x60x100	27,500
55th-st., near Lexington-av., three story, brown stone, high stoop, 16.8x50x100	17,000

A.—EXECUTOR'S SALE, NO. 514 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, six-story marble building, 25x100, lot in fee.
Also, by same estate,
the four-story modern brown-stone, desirable dwelling, with furniture, No. 3 Rutherford-place, Stuyvesant square, lot in fee.
Also, by same estate,
No. 50 East 9th-st., between Broadway and University-place, full-sized dwelling and lot, leasehold.
Apply only to
V. K. STEVENSON & SON,
No. 11 Pine-st.

THE REAL ESTATE RECORD, NO. 106 Broadway, publishes exclusively the real estate transfers of New-York City, with names of grantor and grantee; also, complete weekly lists of judgments, mechanics' liens, foreclosure suits, new and unsafe buildings, business changes, real estate and building markets, &c.

MESSRS. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway, having increasing demands and orders for all kinds of improved property, respectfully solicit the patronage of real-estate owners who desire to sell, lease or rent. Particular attention paid to the disposition of property placed exclusively in their hands.

TO CAPITALISTS.—A VERY DESIRable property on one of the leading business thoroughfares of the City, leased for a term of years, at 25,000 per annum, will be sold at a tempting figure to a prompt purchaser. Apply to ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP brick dwelling, No. 217 West 53d-st., 92 feet from the corner of Broadway as widened; the house is 25x50x100.5; is in good order, and can be bought at a great bargain. Apply on the premises, or of KILPATRICK & HOLMES, No. 46 East 23d-st.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT THREE-story brown-stone house, No. 218 East 124th-st. It is 21 feet wide, lot over 100 feet, is beautifully frescoed, and is in the best neighborhood in Harlem. Inquire on the premises, or of P. O'SHEA, No. 27 Barclay-st.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP modern-frescoed brown-stone house, 20.10x56, lot 100 feet; 49th-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway; $31,500; terms easy. Also, a printed list of stores and dwellings. For sale by V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE, THE FIRST-class four-story brown-stone house No. 17 West 49th-st., a few doors west of 5th-av., in perfect order throughout, including parlor carpets, shades, gas fixtures and chandeliers. Terms very liberal. Apply to CHAS. VAN BENSCHOTEN, No. 78 Cedar-st.

MADISON-AV. LOTS, BETWEEN 59th and 72d sts., including the whole front between 72d and 73d sts.
FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,
No. 100 Broadway.

FIFTH-AV. LOTS, FACING THE Park, including many valuable corners, and situated between 59th and 86th sts., for sale.
FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,
No. 100 Broadway.

VALUABLE LOTS ON 57TH-ST., NEAR 5th-av., and on most of the cross streets near the same, for sale
FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,
No. 100 Broadway.

DESIRABLE HOUSES, WELL LOCATED in cross streets, near Lexington, Madison, 5th, 6th, and 7th avs., for sale.
FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,
No. 100 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP basement and sub-cellar Philadelphia-brick house, in West 40th-st.; all modern improvements; in perfect order; price $14,000. Apply to R. L. SEARCH, No. 162 Broadway, Room No. 8.

$50,000 FOR NO. 44 WEST 34TH-st., four-story free-stone front, 23 feet 6 inches; elegantly frescoed and in fine order. Will not be offered after Feb. 20.
HATCH & RIKER, No. 1,292 Broadway.

WEST 36TH-ST.—TO LET OR LEASE, the four-story English-basement brown-stone front house, No. 51 West 36th-st., to a private family only. Apply to WM. & E. A. CRUIKSHANK, Broadway, 7th-av. and 44th-st., or No. 55 Broadway.

$25,000.—A DESIRABLE THREE-story high-stoop house; 20x50x100; complete order; near 5th-av., above 44th-st.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

A SUPERIOR FULL-SIZED BROWN-stone house, four-story, high-stoop, near Madison-av, on Murray Hill; price low.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

WEST 4TH-ST., NEAR BROADWAY—For sale a 2-story and attic brick dwelling, 20x58. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,
No. 100 Broadway.

$40,000 BARGAIN—WORTH LOOKing after.—Four-story brown-stone full-sized house, in 20th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
HATCH & RIKER, No. 1,292 Broadway.

$60,000—THE BEST FULL-SIZED house in 28th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.; four-story, elegant front and covers the lot. HATCH & RIKER, No. 1,292 Broadway.

FIFTH AND MADISON AVENUE houses for sale.
FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,
No. 100 Broadway.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A FOUR-STORY brown-stone dwelling on East 29th-st., near Lexington-av. For full particulars apply to
JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

A NEW 5TH-AV. CORNER WELL-LOcated dwelling for sale low; possession. Apply to
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

$10,000 EACH FOR FOUR OF the choicest lots in 80th-st., size 20x100. HATCH & RIKER, No. 1,292 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—NO. 107 East 28th-st. Apply to G. W. DUER, No. 33 William-st.

CHAS. MACRAE'S OFFICE, GROUND floor, 70 Cedar, corner Nassau, conspicuous and convenient property, at fair prices, readily disposed of.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.—THE THREE-STORY HIGH-stoop brick house, No. 278 President-st., (opposite Carroll Park,) Brooklyn; immediate possession if desired. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 3 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE CHEAP—FROM ONE TO twenty-five Fulton-av. lots, beautifully located for immediate improvement. Apply to JOHN NOBLE, from 9 to 11 A. M. and 4 to 6 P. M., at No. 316 Fulton-st., upstairs, Brooklyn.

THE FINEST PROPERTY ON CLINTON-AV.—Large house, ample grounds; terms easy; location unequaled; may exchange.
SIEGEL, CHACE & CO., No. 79 Cedar-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A MEDIUM-SIZE BRICK OR brown-stone high-stoop house in a good neighborhood, in exchange for unencumbered vacant lots in the upper part of the City. Address CASTOR, Box No. 5,915 Post-office.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

HOUSES WANTED FOR RENTING in every part of the City. Apply at the office of
JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

BILLIARD TABLES.

GREAT REVOLUTION IN BILLIARD TABLES AND CUSHIONS.—You can make nine on W. H. GRIFFITH'S. They beat the world, and for sale only at No. 40 Vesey-st. Be not humbugged by the cat-gut cushions; they change with the weather and cut the cloth. Phelan's make for sale at ten cents.

UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS.
Wanted, immediately, for this branch of the service, a number of able-bodied men over 21 years of age. Apply to the commanding officer of Marine Barracks, Flushing-av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Lessee and Manager.............................J. E. HAYES
Acting Manager.................................J. H. SELWYN
GREAT SUCCESS
OF THE
RICHELIEU
OF THE PERIOD.
G. L. RICHELIEU FOX,
Every evening until further notice.
MATINEES—WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
SPLENDID SCENERY, COMPLETE COSTUMES,
APPROPRIATE APPOINTMENTS,
MAGNIFICENT MUSIC.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
Sole Lessee and Manager....Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY
LAST NIGHTS OF SARATOGA.
SARATOGA every night for the present, all novelties being postponed. Characters in this BRILLIANT LOCAL COMEDY by Misses Fanny Davenport, Morant, Morris, Gilbert, Dietz, Messrs. James Lewis, Harkins, Davidge, Parkes, De Vere, Mattison and others.
SARATOGA.
*** TWELFTH SARATOGA MATINEE next Saturday.

FOURTEENTH-ST. THEATRE.
Near 6th-av.
W. M. HOLLAND..............Lessee and Manager
Engagement of
MR. EDWIN FORREST.
EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK, except Saturday,
KING LEAR.
SATURDAY MATINEE AND EVENING,
THE ELFIN STAR.
Miss EFFIE JOHNS.....as.............FANCHON

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.
LAURA KEENE
in
HUNTED DOWN.
MATINEE, SATURDAY AT 2 O'CLOCK.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA
IL TROVATORE,
Under the direction of
Signor L. ALBITES,
MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 20, 1871,
For the benefit of
THE SAMARITAN HOME.

Leonora	Miss NIMERGER
Azucena	Mme. GAZZANIGA
Manrico	Signor LEONI
Count di Luna	Dr. VALENTINE

Full Orchestra and Chorus.
CARL BERGMANN.........................Conductor.
Tickets $2. Private boxes (holding four) $10.
Tickets and boxes can be had at G. Shirmer's, No. 701 Broadway.

HON. GEO. WM. CURTIS
Will deliver his popular lecture on
CHARLES DICKENS
at Association Hall, corner of 4th-av. and 23d-st., on
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 22, 1871,
at 8 o'clock.
Tickets, 50 cents each.
For sale at Dixon's, No. 711 Broadway, and American Tract Society, and Putnam's, under Association Hall.

ITALIAN BALL.
SIXTH ANNUAL BALL
for the benefit of the Italian Evening School for the adults under the auspices of the Italian Society,
UNIONE E FRATELLANZA,
to be held at
IRVING HALL,
MONDAY, Feb. 27, 1871.

Tickets $3, admitting gentleman and ladies, may be had at the following places:
F. Wm. Christern, No. 77 University-place.
Brentano Literary Emporium, No. 33 Union-square.
G. P. Putnam & Sons, 4th-av. and 23d-st.
J. Schuberth & Co., No. 820 Broadway.
Wm. Hall & Son, No. 543 Broadway.
G. Schirmer, No. 701 Broadway.
Wm. A. Pond & Co., No. 547 Broadway.
At the office of L'Eco D'Italia, No. 51 Liberty-st., and all the Italian establishments in the City.

CARNIVAL EXCURSION TO WASHINGTON.
THE NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD
Issue excursion tickets, from New-York to Washington, D. C., and return, for $7 65 for the round trip, to those desirous of attending the carnival, to be held Feb. 20 and 21. Tickets for sale at foot of Cortlandt-st.; depot, Jersey City; at principal stations, and at No. 944 Broadway, New-York.
F. W. RANKIN, General Passenger Agent.
F. W. JACKSON, General Superintendent.

MISS GLYN'S SHAKESPEAREAN Readings, at Union League Hall, on MONDAY EVENINGS, the 13th and 20th of February, at 8 o'clock, and on WEDNESDAY AFTERNOONS, the 15th and 22d, at 2 o'clock. Tickets to be obtained at Randolph's, No. 770 Broadway, and at Putnam's, No. 308 4th-av.; and also at theatre. Letters on subject of Readings to be addressed to Mrs. DALLAS GLYN, care Messrs. Benedict & Boardman, No. 128 Broadway.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
DANCING CLASSES
For ladies, gentlemen or children. Mornings, afternoons or evenings. Now receiving pupils. At No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st., or No. 681 5th-av. Send for a circular.

ACADEMY OF DANCING.
LYRIC HALL, No. 723 6th-av., Reservoir-square.
Mr. TRENOR will form new classes all this month. Classes meet Tuesdays and Fridays, at 4 and 8 P. M.

DUMAR'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 24 West 4th-st.—Classes every day. Boston, and all dances taught in one quarter. Six dances in six private lessons.

STEAMBOATS.

A FIRST-CLASS STEAM-BOAT AND BUSINESS FOR SALE.—The subscribers offer for sale the WALTER BRETT, with or without their business; has been running the past four years between Fishkill Landing and New-York. Earnings for 1870, about $50,000. The boat is in perfect order, and for freight and passenger business is excelled by none; economical in fuel; twenty-four state-rooms, newly furnished; eight years old; draft water about four and three-quarters feet; copper bottomed; engine thirty-eight inch cylinder, ten feet stroke. Also, the lease of her present wharf, foot Spring-st., having five years to run from 1st June next.

If not sold at private sale, will on THURSDAY, Feb. 16, be sold at auction, at 12 o'clock M., on board the boat, at her wharf, at Spring-st., where she may be seen previous to that time.

Reason for selling, senior partner wishes to retire from business. For further particulars, inquire at the office of the subscribers, Fishkill Landing, N. Y.
WALTER BRETT & CO.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads: fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon every day, (Sundays excepted.)

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c. —Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15. Trains North and East at 11 P. M.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.
Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:
8:00 A. M., Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.
10:00 A. M., Special drawing-room car express for Chicago. No accommodation for way passengers except in drawing-room cars.
10:45 A. M., Northern and Western express, drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.
6:00 P. M., First Pacific express, with sleeping-cars through to Watertown, Syracuse and Canandaigua (daily.)
8:00 P. M., Second Pacific express, with sleeping-cars attached, for Rochester and Buffalo also for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads, for St. Louis via Toledo, and Louisville via Indianapolis. This train will leave at 6 P. M. on Sundays.
11:00 P. M., Night express, sleeping-cars attached.
7:00 A. M. and 2 and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:00 A. M., 4:15 and 6:40 P. M., Peekskill trains.
5:30 and 6:10 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:40, 7:30, 9:10 and 10:15 A. M., 12 M., 1:30, 3, 4:25, 5:10, 8:10 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
9:00 A. M., Sunday train for Poughkeepsie.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1870.

RESUMPTION OF THROUGH TRAINS.
The New-Hamburg Bridge having been replaced, all trains will leave Hudson River Depot, 30th-st., as usual.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.
FEB. 9, 1871.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LET—FLOORS IN THE NEW BROWN-stone building No. 422 West 19th-st.; have eight rooms handsomely painted, viz.: Kitchen, sitting-room, parlor, four bedrooms and bath-room, with separate water-closet, gas-meter, stationary tubs, range, boiler, &c., with Croton and gas-fixtures, hot and cold water complete; dumb-waiter running from cellar to top floor; also, large yard; halls kept in order by the owner. Apply on the premises from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

A.—BROADWAY, CORNER MURRAY ST., over Importers' and Traders' National Bank; entire floor (25x103) to lease; light, air, steam heat, short easy stairs; location unexceptionable. Apply to V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

STORES TO LET IN WASHINGTON-ST., near Washington Market. Apply to THOMAS PATTEN, No. 246 Greenwich-st., between Robinson and Murray sts.

TO LET—THE ENTIRE BUILDING, NO. 185 6th-av., west side, between 12th and 13th sts. Apply at the office, No. 246 Greenwich-st., between Robinson and Murray sts.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE TWO FOUR-story brick stores Nos. 8 and 12 Platt-st. Apply at No. 53 Walker-st.

TO LET—TWO LARGE FRONT OFFICES, one a corner, in Park Building, No. 37 Park-row, first floor. Apply to the Janitor.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE UPPER PART of stores Nos. 118 and 120 Duane-st.; being 50 by 108 feet in depth. Apply at No. 53 Walker-st.

TO LET—FIVE FINE LOFTS, 25x100 FEET, lighted on all sides, near Broadway; rent low. Apply on the premises, No. 90 White-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FIVE-STORY brick store No. 176 Duane-st.; first-class for grocery or provision business. Apply at No. 53 Walker-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
NOVELTY AND VARIETY.
PROGRAMME OF OLD AND NEW PLAYS.
MONDAY, Feb. 13—HOME and BLUE DEVILS.
TUESDAY, Feb. 14—LAST NIGHT OF OURS.
WEDNESDAY, Feb. 15—THE CLANDESTINE MARRIAGE.
THURSDAY, Feb. 16—HOME and BLUE DEVILS.
FRIDAY, Feb. 17—MONEY.
SATURDAY MATINEE—MONEY.
SATURDAY NIGHT—THE CLANDESTINE MARRIAGE.
In rehearsal, Dance's Comedy
A MORNING CALL,
which will be played for
THE FIRST TIME IN THIS THEATRE
Also in rehearsal, (in response to numerous requests at the box-office,) Morten's Comedy
WOODCOCK'S LITTLE GAME.
In preparation, Robertson's last Comedy
BIRTH.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
SIXTH WEEK.
LAST WEEK BUT TWO
of Mr.
EDWIN BOOTH
as
RICHELIEU.
EVERY EVENING, (Except Saturday,)
and SATURDAY MATINEE.
SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 18,
MR. LAWRENCE BARRETT
as KING JAMES V., in
THE KING OF THE COMMONS.
Seats secured SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE at the theatre, or at its branch ticket-office, at Ditson & Co.'s music-store, No. 711 Broadway.
In preparation
MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
The management is pleased to announce an engagement with
JAMES M. WEHLI
for a series of
GRAND MATINEES,
commencing on
MONDAY, FEB. 13, AT 2 P. M.,
assisted by
Mme. SALVOTTE, Soprano.
Herr REMMERTZ, Basso.
Mr. McDONALD, Tenor.
Mr. GEORGE W. COLBY, Director.
Admission, $1. Reserved seats, 50 cents extra. For sale at the theatre, branch office at Ditson's, No. 711 Broadway, and Weber's rooms, corner 5th-av. and 16th-st.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS, 14TH-ST.
MATINEES.
NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, 2½.
EVERY NIGHT AT 8.
NEW-YORK CIRCUS.—THE UNRIVALED CORPS OF LEAPERS.
NEW-YORK CIRCUS.—BAREBACK RIDING.
Mlle. CAROLINE ROLLAND.
NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
MELVILLE AND INFANT SON.
GRAND BATTOUTE LEAPS.
NEW-YORK CIRCUS.—BRILLIANT AND DARING ATHLETIC EXERCISES.
NEW-YORK CIRCUS.—THE BEAUTIFUL TRAINED HORSES AND
NEW-YORK CIRCUS.—LILIPUTIAN PONIES,
THE CANINE COMEDIANS.

STEINWAY HALL.
GRAND CONCERT
In aid of the Fund for the Relief of the
CITY OF STRASBOURG.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 15, 1871.
The following artists have in the kindest manner volunteered their valuable services:
Miss HENRIETTA BEEBE, Soprano.
Mme. RAYMOND RITTER, Mezzo-Soprano.
Miss ANTOINETTE STERLING, Contralto.
Mr. J. HILL, Tenore.
Mr. F. REMMERTZ, Basso.
Miss MARIE KREBS, Pianiste.
Miss FRANCESCA TEDESCA, Violiniste.
Mr. S. B. MILLS, Pianist.
Mr. F. BERGNER, Violoncellist.
Mr. S. P. WARREN, Organist.
Mr. HENRY TIMM, Pianist Accompanist.
Mr. D. DACHAUER, Pianist Accompanist.
Mr. F. L. RITTER, Musical Director.
Tickets, $2; reserved seats, $1 extra, may be obtained at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Schuberth & Co.'s, No. 820 Broadway.

THIRD SEASON.
NEW-YORK GLEE
AND
MADRIGAL SOCIETY'S
CONCERT,
for the benefit of the
WOMAN'S AID SOCIETY,
AT STEINWAY HALL,
FRIDAY EVENING, FEB. 17, 1871.
W. A. HARDENBROOK, Conductor.
ANTHONY REIFF, Jr., Pianist.
TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR.
RESERVED SEATS, FIFTY CENTS EXTRA.
To be had at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and door on evening of concert.

MARIE SEEBACH.—FAREWELL PERformances.—Stadt Theatre. Monday—Adrienne Lecouvreur. Seebach, Adrienne; Veneta, Princess. Tuesday—Uriel Acosta. Wednesday—Hamlet. Seebach as Ophelia.

BROADWAY UNDER-GROUND RAILWAY, 260 Broadway, corner Warren, open 10 to 5.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!

HORACE WATERS, 481 BROADWAY, N. Y., will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH DURING THIS MONTH, or will take from $4 to $20 monthly until paid; to let, and rent applied if purchased. A new kind of PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made, now on exhibition at No. 481 Broadway.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FARM FOR SALE—UNDER THE HIGHest state of cultivation, containing about 45 acres, no waste land, all under cultivation, 10 to 15 minutes' drive from railroad or steam-boat; over 500 best variety of fruit trees, in full bearing; large two-story house, with extension; barns, ice-house filled, and all other out-buildings, all nearly new, and well painted; situated in village of Huntington, L. I.; as fine a graded school as can be found in the State near by. For full particulars inquire of WM. H. KING, by letter, or on premises; direct, Box No. 17 Huntington Post-office, Long Island, N. Y.

FOR SALE OR TO LET AT RIVERDALE—A large and stylish house, in perfect order, fully and handsomely furnished; furnace, gas, baths, water-closets, stationary wash-stands and tubs, with an abundant supply of spring water, ice-house, (filled,) large stable, &c.; six acres of land, forest and ornamental trees, fine lawn, croquet ground, fountain, &c., vegetables, fruits, and all that can be desired in a residence for either Winter or Summer.
Apply to
WILLIAM S. DUKE,
No. 77 Cedar-st.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY PROPERTY, located within the proposed City limits.—Water fronts on the Harlem and East Rivers and at Port Morris; lots on the boulevards, avenues and cross streets near the Third-avenue drawbridge; villa sites; plots of acres, well located for investment, and gentlemen's residences, for sale or to lease, by
FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,
No. 100 Broadway.

LONG BRANCH—COTTAGES ON THE sea-shore for sale or to rent, furnished, for the coming season; also very desirable places within one mile of the ocean, with acres of ground attached, and unimproved plots on the ocean drive, well located for investment or building purposes, for sale. Also desirable residences at Far Rockaway.
FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,
No. 100 Broadway.

TO EXCHANGE—SEVERAL DESIRABLE small brick houses, containing all improvements, and varying in prices from $5,000 to $8,000; well located in Jersey City, near the ferry, with good surroundings; rented and owned by one party, for a medium or small size desirable house situated near the line of Broadway or 6th-av., and between 34th and 49th sts.
FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,
No. 100 Broadway.

TO EXCHANGE—A BEAUTIFUL PLACE of fifteen acres in Stamford, within one mile of depot, surrounded by residences of New-York merchants, for City house well located, between 4th and 6th avs., 28th and 59th sts. Price not to exceed $40,000. Difference will be paid in cash.
FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,
No. 100 Broadway.

TO EXCHANGE—A VERY HANDSOME gentleman's residence at Newport, valued at $60,000, for a City house located between Lexington and 6th avs., above 34th-st., or Madison and 6th avs., below 34th-st.
FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,
No. 100 Broadway.

AT MORRISTOWN.—FOR SALE—A very fine new house, medium size and all right; half a mile from depot. DR. DODGE,
No. 15 West 20th-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET OR LEASE—A FINE LARGE mansion, beautifully located on the Harlem River, near 3d-av. iron bridge, surrounded by handsome trees, with quantity of land attached to suit purchaser. A rare chance for an institution.
FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,
No. 100 Broadway.

A VERY DESIRABLE SMALL FURnished house to rent, 28th-st., near Park-av., 16x50x100; three story, brown stone.
FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,
No. 100 Broadway.

TO LET—A FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE house, with English basement and all the modern improvements; in splendid condition, in 22d-st., near Lexington-av. The furniture for sale. Inquire of
WM. H. MEEKS, No. 155 Reade-st.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY HIGH-stoop brick house, No. 238 West 21st-st.; all improvements; rent $1,500. Inquire of DR. GLOVER, No. 10 Ann-st.

ST. VALENTINE'S DAY.

Celebration of the Season by Youths and Maidens of Long Ago.

The Most Remarkable Valentine Writers of the World—Origin of the Pleasant Custom—Valentines of the Past and the Present—Who Makes the Designs and Writes the Tender Lines—The Postman's Views of Valentine's Day.

Between CHARLES, Duke of Orleans, captured at Agincourt, immured in an English prison, inditing sweet madrigals to some far-distant beauty of France, and Samuel Weller, at the Blue Boar, with his nine-penn'orth of brandy and water luke, and the ink-stand, with the sheet of gilt-edged paper and the pen warranted not to splutter, working up his feelings to fever heat in order to compose the proper lines for Mary, house-maid at Mr. Nupkin's, Mayors, Iswich, Suffolk—between these two persons, we say, there is a wide difference of character, to say nothing of a lapse of rather more than four hundred and fifty years. If CHARLES' gallant verses attract the curious as examples of the very earliest of valentines, couched in the tender style of the fifteenth century, redolent with the delicate perfume of the Provencal, so that they are still inexpressibly tender and plaintive, there is a dash, a fire in Sammy's terser English prose and an air of such honest sincerity about the whole performance, that we do not see any reason why we should not unite CHARLES and Sam as among the most remarkable valentine writers of the world.

ORIGIN OF THE PLEASANT CUSTOM.

We should have to go back to Sanskrit did we want to trace the origin of the pleasant custom of St. Valentine's Day. Our friends, the anthropologists, who are continually presenting us with an endless series of exceedingly neat and grateful theories in regard to our ancestors, have no hesitation in asserting that our first wars were waged either for cannibalism or for the purpose of procuring wives, though the Moltkes and Bismarcks of that early period have not come down to us. We are pleased to state, however, that our learned friends all agree in recording a certain time when man made a mighty stride toward perfection. He substituted for the rather unceremonious method of battling for a wife, the no less exciting one of casting lots for her. It is supposed that the first society (this understood of course in its most general sense,) took the names of all the marriageable women in the tribe, put them in a bag, and then the men drew lots for them, and so a matrimonial tombola or lottery was instituted. This method had, no doubt, its advantages; it even finds admirers at the present day. Not more than seventy years ago there existed in the United States a most worthy community, respected by their neighbors, living in peace and harmony among themselves, where marriages were made precisely in this way. Be it as it may, the exact period of the year on which this ceremony of taking a wife, either by fighting for her, or drawing straws for her, has been certainly handed down to us. The Romans had their Feast of the Lupercalia in honor of Juno and Pan, in the month of February, and the goddess was called Februata or Februalis. At that period Roman youths and maidens exchanged their vows. There was ever an inkling in early Christian times toward pagan mysteries, if not in the spirit at least in the form; so two saints, both St. Valentines, gave some kind of adhesion to the festival. Of the first, who flourished in the third century, we have little to say, but St. Valentine of A. D. 827 gave it the peculiar religious tendency of the age. On the 14th of February, all priests were ordered to choose by lot some saint, and the one chance dictated to them was to be considered as their especial tutelary patron for the year. Still the young people of those days, as they had done thousands of years before, and as they probably will do for thousands of years to come, kept up the time-honored custom of interchanging love greetings and tender missives on the 14th of February, and let us devoutly hope that not one, but that both of these worthy saints have long ere this not only pleasantly winked at but given their entire sanction to the proceeding.

VALENTINES OF PAST CENTURIES.

Up to the middle of the last century, valentines were of a much more tangible character than at present, and very gallantly married people celebrated the occasion. SAMUEL PEPYS tells us how, in 1661, he gave Mrs. PEPYS a half-dozen pairs of gloves and a pair of silk stockings for her valentine, and how, in 1667, growing richer, on the return of the day, he presented her with a rare jewel set in gold, which he very methodically appraises together with Mrs. PEPYS' whole casket, for Mr. PEPYS had a decided taste for portable property. Printed valentines are about 140 years old, though it is difficult to discover the exact period when the gentle love-words became changed into rather spiteful pasquinades. We suppose some swain was jilted; during the interval of a whole year the fair maid changed her mind, and so he took his revenge by sending a biting epigram.

THE VALENTINES OF TODAY.

Today valentines are made for all tastes and purses. You can be malicious for a cent, or very amiable and lovable from five cents to $50. In this latter case your tender stationery is done up in a French box, very elaborately ornamented. The manufacture of valentines is generally united with that of publishing toy-books. In New-York three firms especially carry on the business, though we notice that Philadelphia and Baltimore announce their valentine goods in the market. One firm, probably the largest toy-book publishers in the world, have just now a very clever advertising card of their valentines stuck up at all the stationers, book-stands and toy-shops. It represents a group of cupids as bombadiers discharging from a mortar (a lady's thimble) a shower of missiles which are valentines. This one firm sold last year the amazing quantity of three and a half millions of valentines alone, and we believe we are perfectly within bounds, when we state that fully eight millions of valentines are manufactured and disposed of in the City, and we are assured that the business is on the increase. The large manufacturers keep twenty to thirty people at work in this special trade all the year round, and even then, when the season is at its height, cannot keep up with the demand. Valentines are classed as comic, serious or sentimental and juvenile. The comic are the cheapest and most in demand. Fresh subjects have to be added to the gallery every year, as new professions occur, or the popular whim dictates. This year the call seems to run on Fenians, politicians and women rights. Of course the caricatures of the various professions are hardly complimentary, though they are not wanting in a certain force and vigor. We are pleased to say, from careful observation, that anything improper is carefully avoided. First-class houses in this special line print their names on their productions, so that in case Pat, who cannot read, purchasing from a vender equally illiterate, who knows the house he buys his stock from, can feel assured that in his bit of fun there is nothing that can shock the most fastidious of Biddies. We look over at random a gross of pictures, and find fast young men and do. do. ladies. Heart breakers, (male and female,) Quacks, Milliners, Aristocrats, Furriners, Penny-a-liners, Bar-tenders, Contractors, Thin Legs, Charmers, Blowers, Mischief-makers, Termigants, Dentists, Junkmen, and Mr. Poke-your-nose-in-other-peoples'-business, &c., &c. If we are struck with the designs, we can't say as much for the color, which is put on rather crudely. Of course they all have their four or six lines of doggerel. These lines are always mysteries to us. Who makes them? Are they made at all? Like GARARNI's little bits of stinging philosophy under his pictures, is the design first made, and do the verses come afterward of their own accord? Does the motto man who works up confectionery literature give a portion of his valuable talents (of course in the dull season) to the valentine manufacturer? We suppose this secret of the business never, never can be solved. One manufacturer told us his poetry was made by a funny Irishman, who worked by the day and was found; another informed us that a retired undertaker composed for them in his leisure moments. A third with all that modesty of a true born genius, blushingly said he was much given to fishing, and when the fish wouldn't bite he worked up the verses. The sentimental kind, are just as pretty as gold-leaf, lace-paper, looking-glass, chromo-lithographic emblems, artificial flowers, ribbons and gauze, all artistically arranged can make them. They are given to the mouse-trap style: you lift something up, and find under that, regularly imprisoned, a cupid, or a dove, or a pretty face. We are forced to acknowledge, however, enthusiastic as we may be, that the verses, of course when compared with the comic ones, are flat, and want the sparkle and brilliancy of the funny ones. "The Juveniles" are pretty little pictures, with appropriate lines, just such as a fond mother would want to give her little boy, sure that its discovery under the breakfast-plate would call to his dimpled face whole wreaths of happy smiles at the receipt of his very first real letter. The idea of sending a regular sentimental valentine in an ordinary envelope to those thoroughly acquainted with the etiquette of the thing, is to show a fearful want of *savoir faire*. Tremendous envelopes, all stamped and embossed, are only admissible under such circumstances, and accordingly a million of such are sold for Valentine's Day. The trade in valentines commences early in December; then the orders from the Pacific slopes are sent in; it then increases with fearful violence, of course culminates about the 14th of this month, and does not pass away entirely until the end of the month.

THE POSTMAN'S OPINION OF VALENTINES.

It is by the postman that the large increase of letters is most notably felt. We asked our man in gray about it early in the week. His reply was rapidly given, as follows: "Begun? of course it has. I have got a dreadful lot today. How can I tell a valentine? That's one, and that and that. Know 'em? Why, some of them smells nice; but mostly there's the smudge mark of a thumb, or a smear of wax with the stamp of a thimble. Then the handwriting is disguised. If it keeps on this way, the office will have to provide me with a cart for the 14th. Here's seven for one house. Pretty chamber-maid there. Good bye." On inquiring at the Post-office, we were informed by the superintendent, that last year 25,000 mail letters and 170,000 City letters in excess of the regular quantity were distributed during Valentine Week, but that this year, from the very much increased quantity already pouring into the office, a perfect avalanche might be expected, and that it was thought that something like 500,000 could safely be counted on. What seems strange is, that valentines should keep on as a dropping fire for many days after the 14th. Undoubtedly these stragglers are the pure sentimental ones, and all sent by the timid, who after no end of hesitancy, at last pluck up courage and dare to tell their love. Of course 600,000 valentines do not present the whole number of missives sent. Where they are retailed, a regular business is made of delivering them for customers. Let us hope that the post master will deal leniently with this infringment of the Postal law, in consideration of the day and of the occasion.

PROPOSED CUSTOMS' RULES.

An Important Order to be Issued by the Collector.

Collector MURPHY contemplates issuing an order declaring that from and after April 1 no permits will be issued for the landing of goods from vessels at night; also that forty-eight hours must elapse after the due entry of a vessel before the merchandise will be permitted to be landed under general order. The time has been extended to the 1st of April because the enforcement of the first order will seriously interfere with the discharging of many steam-ships at this season of the year, and will give the owners or agents opportunity to put on additional vessels if they desire to do so. The organic law of the land—the act of 1799—regulates the manner in which ships shall be discharged. The Collector construes this provision to mean that he may allow goods on which duty has been paid to be landed after dark, if the consignee obtains a permit for that purpose.

The steam-ship companies now require the shippers of cargoes to agree, in the bill of lading, to a clause permitting the goods to be put off the ship as soon as she is moored to the wharf. Merchandise not "permitted" is sent into store-house, and the charges which accrue within forty-eight hours are paid by the company, involving an expense of $1,000 each ship. The companies are acting under the provisions of the act of Aug. 9, 1854, which is amendatory of the act of 1799, and laid dormant for several years.

On April 3, 1861, several merchants of this City applied to Secretary CHASE for permission to have goods wait on board until three whole working days, Sundays excepted, after the regular entry of the vessels, before issuing a general order. The Secretary replied to the Collector that the Department approved the construction given by him (the Collector) of the amendatory act of 1861, that one whole working day must elapse after and exclusive of the day of notice by the Inspector or master of the vessel before the order of the Collector to take possession of the cargo should be issued. The act of March 2, 1861, above referred to, is in substance that whenever any goods shall be imported from any foreign port, in any ship or vessel, at the expiration of eight working days, if the ship is under 300 tons, twelve days if under 800 and over 300, and fifteen days if upward of 800 tons, after the time within which the report of the master is required to make to the Collector, if there be found any goods on bond the Collector shall take possession thereof; but with the consent of the owner or consignee, or owner of the cargo, within one day's notice to the Collector.

The Eclectic Medical College—Conferring Degrees—Address to the Graduates by Mr. Greeley.

The annual meeting of the Alumni Association of the Eclectic Medical College was held last evening, at Association Hall, in the presence of a large gathering. Dr. ALEXANDER WILDER, President of the Board of Trustees, occupied the chair. Prof. J. M. COMINS, in delivering the yearly report, said that the Eclectic Medical College was established in this City six years ago, and already numbered 12,000 members. It had held three sessions, graduated 120 students, many of whom are now in lucrative practice throughout the country, and had branch organizations in every State in the Union. The class of the past year was one of the most distinguished that had ever graduated from the College. It numbered seventy students, gathered together from the various States, as follows: New-York, 36; Massachusetts, 10; Connecticut, 5; New-Jersey, 2; Indiana, 2; Pennsylvania, 1; North Carolina, 2; Illinois, 1; New-Hampshire, 1; Maine, 1; Missouri, 1; Michigan, 1; Wisconsin, 1; New-Brunswick, 1; England, 5.

Certificates were conferred upon the following graduates:

Aisbitt, Matthew S., Pennsylvania; Bishop, Midas E., New-York; Chase, George W., Massachusetts; Dickens, J. B. M., Massachusetts; Firth, Elizabeth, New-York; Gordon, Edwards, Griffith, Joseph, New-Jersey; Hynan, Peter, New-York; Jewett, Nathaniel, Massachusetts; Morgan, Elihu R., Massachusetts; Prankard, William, New-York; Parks, Marie J., Indiana; Ripley, Edwin M., Connecticut; Ricker, Joseph T., Ohio; Simms, Joseph, New-York. *Ad Eundem.*—Aspinall, William, England; Bayley, Robert L., England; Lamb, George, England; Lewis William, England; Smith, William T. Y., England. *Honorary.*—Carpenter, Geo. W., New-York; Clark, Samuel, Illinois; Fox, Albert, New-York; Sharp, James J., New-York.

The Chairman, in a happy address, congratulated the graduates on their admission to practice, and expressed a wish that they would convert their profession to the alleviation of human miseries and the general advancement of mankind.

Hon. HORACE GREELEY delivered the address to the graduates. He expressed his belief in the theory of medical progress, and remarked that within the last few centuries the cause of science had progressed more than within the twenty centuries previous. In this connection he disclaimed conservatism in medical theories, observing that all the great scientific discoveries, such as the circulation of the blood, &c., were at first strongly opposed by the dignitaries of the profession. He counseled them to study, and to make themselves perfect in the treatment of a particular disease, rather than to obtain an indifferent knowledge of various diseases; and with this idea carried into effect, with honesty and perseverance, he had hopes of greater promise in the medical science. Addresses were also delivered by Rev. E. C. SWEETSER and JOSEPH T. RICKER, M. D. Mr. CH. B. SCHUYLER, the organist, performed several fine operatic airs during the exercises.

Personal.

Judge Henry Sherman, of Washington, and Moses Emerson, of Boston, are at the Astor House. Gov. John T. Hoffman is at the Clarenden Hotel. Gen. Geo. S. Batcheller, of Saratoga; Gen. H. T. Reid, of Keokuk, and Judge Bartley, of Washington, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Hon. C. S. Bushnell, of New-Haven; Hon. E. P. Halsted, of Massachusetts, and W. A. Howell, of New-Jersey, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Hon. C. V. B. Barse, of Albany; Hon. John F. Craig, of Philadelphia, and C. C. Livermore, of Boston, are at the Metropolitan Hotel. Geo. W. Riggs, of Washington; Henry Norton, of San Francisco, and W. P. Pepper, of Philadelphia, are at the Albemarle Hotel.

ICE-BOUND.

The East River Completely Closed Over for Three Hours.

Men and Women Crossing on the Ice—Ferry-Boats Imprisoned in the Frozen Mass—Breaking Up of the Ice—Dangerous Situation of Adventurers.

From noon yesterday until about 3 o'clock, the East River was so completely blocked up with ice that the ferry-boats found it impossible to make their customary trips. The frozen condition of the great channel of communication between Brooklyn and this City, and the spectacle of the crossing and recrossing of hundreds of persons between the two points on blocks of solid ice, attracted large crowds to the piers and streets adjacent to the river. The scene presented was one that will long be remembered by all who beheld it; for apart from its comparative novelty, there probably never was a time when the temporary means of transit thus afforded was so largely taken advantage of by adventurous travelers. Considerable ice had been drifting about in the water all morning, but not until near midday did it accumulate in anything like sufficient mass to impede the progress of the ferry-boats. At 12 o'clock, however, so thick had it become, that vessels of all descriptions found their way completely closed, and those that were unfortunate enough to be out in the stream, found themselves bound fast by the ice. Stately ships, greasy, smoky tugs, and large ferry-boats all alike lay motionless in the ice, and the passengers found themselves under the necessity of either trusting themselves to the frosty formation, or remaining on board for an uncertain length of time. The majority preferred to cross on the ice, and in a short time the river was thickly dotted with human forms. It was discovered that the river, despite its strong current, had been completely covered by a substantial bridge of ice. No sooner had this fact become known than the news was quickly circulated throughout the City, and the banks on the Brooklyn side were lined with eager spectators. One by one the daring passengers reached the shore, and were welcomed with applause. The sense of danger soon passed away, and afterward all sorts of people began to walk out on the ice. Newsboys and boot-blacks, fast men and serious merchants, women bound for the market, and ladies out for amusement, all alike, went hurrying to and fro, until at last the river somewhat resembled a Russian carnival on the Moscow, and the travelers so many masqueraders. Many of the City dignitaries, Judges, Justices and Aldermen, went entirely across without any impediment to travel, until about 3 o'clock, when the effect of the out-going tide suddenly began to make itself felt by the severing of the ice and the drifting of the whole body toward the bay. So unlooked for was this change that hundreds, to their horror, found themselves utterly cut off from the shore, drifting helplessly toward the channel. For a time this was looked upon as an excellent sport by those on shore, and who seemed to consider the sight as an amusing one. In a few minutes, however, the danger became quite apparent, and efforts were at once made to rescue the occupants of the drifting ice from their perilous position. Happily there were many steamers in the vicinity, and they promptly went about the work of picking up the helpless ones, some of whom, despite their former manifestations of bravery, now began to lament their hardihood and to call loudly for help. Many small boats were also pressed into service, and, in the management of sturdy rowers did effective work. Several ladies were among the number of unfortunates, and the position of one at least was for a time dangerous in the extreme, so small was the block upon which she stood, and so rapidly was she being carried toward the bay. A steamer, however, reached her at last, and to the intense relief of those on shore, got her safely on board. All the others were also safely landed, and the ice soon moved off, doing no damage in any way except to interrupt marine travel. The ferry companies were, in their own estimations, at least the greatest sufferers by the ice, $300 being diverted from their pockets.

In 1865 the river was blocked up in a similar manner, but no such general use was made of it as a roadway, as on the present occasion. At that time, Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER and his wife, besides many other eminent citizens, took occasion to cross from Brooklyn to New-York.

On account of the quantity of heavy floating ice in the Bay, yesterday, the Staten Island Ferry Company announced to the passengers that they would abandon all of their late trips to and from Staten Island during the evening.

Another Account—Loss of Four Vessels.

The ice in the East and North Rivers was thicker and heavier today than at any other time this Winter. The immense quantities coming up on the flood-tide in the morning caused a jam from Pier No. 38, East River, to the Brooklyn side, and from 1 o'clock until 2 a large number of persons passed over. The steamer *Bridgeport*, coming down, cut a large number off from the shore, but they were all taken off by the Navy-yard steamer. Three canal-boats and the small tug-boat *Ontario* was sunk off Pier No. 18, East River, by the ice. Ferry-boats and other steamers were obliged to remain at their docks. At one time great fears were apprehended that Piers Nos. 38, 39 and 40, East River, and the lower part of the Staten Island Ferry Pier would be swept away by the large cakes of ice which struck them.

The coal barge *William J. Thompson* was sunk by the ice-field at Pier No. 20, East River. The Police rescued the Captain and his wife just before the barge went down.

The Condition of the North River—Obstructions to Ferry-Boats.

Owing to the immense masses of ice that filled the North River yesterday morning, Jersey residents doing business in this City met with considerable delay and inconvenience before the ferry-boats could force their way through the floating barriers of ice and land them on this side. At the Pavonia Ferry fully 2,000 persons had accumulated before a boat could make its way to receive its human cargo. At length about 9 o'clock the *Jay Gould* started, crowded with passengers, but ere she had got half way she encountered a field of ice which effectually put a quietus to her forward movement, and she was obliged to return to her slip in Jersey City. At length after several efforts New-York was reached. The ferry-boat *Delaware* on her third trip had her rudder disabled by coming in contact with a huge mass of ice, and after drifting helplessly about for two hours, was towed to her slip by a tug-boat.

Defalcation of a Bank Officer in Newark.

The fact has just leaked out, says the Newark *Evening Courier* of Friday, though it has been known for some time to the bank officers, that the receiving teller in the City National Bank, Mr. ELIAS DAYTON, has been robbing that institution for the past two years. DAYTON is a young man of pleasing appearance, and apparently the soul of honesty, and a stranger would undoubtedly consider him both moral and steady, but he has long been known to his acquaintances as amazingly "fast." Though receiving a salary of but $650 per year, he spent money most lavishly, and suspicions were not unfrequently aroused in the minds of those aware of these habits. About two months ago he accompanied a gay party to Bloomfield on a "straw ride" in one of Compton's large sleighs, and very generously footed the bill, which, including $2 suppers for each one of the party, and other expenses at the hotel there, amounted to $130. It is said $100 were often spent by him in one evening. And he was great on coaches. Whenever a lady friend accompanied him out, however short the distance, the expedition was made in a coach, and even when wishing to attend any place of amusement in New-York, he would drive thither in a coach. On another occasion, having invited a number of friends to meet him at a certain place, he provided a coach for each one and took care of them in royal style. His general mode of amusing himself and others was in accordance with this extravagant style. As has been said before, many suspected that he was practicing some course of dishonesty, and it is not to be wondered at when it was understood, yesterday, that he had hastily resigned his position, and was immediately to leave for New-York State, that numerous rumors of a discovered defalcation and a dismissal were set afloat. And Dame Rumor, it seems, was right for once. Some time ago the bank officers discovered that DAYTON had been robbing them for two years, and had enriched himself at their expense to the amount of $5,000 or more. The matter was kept in profound secrecy, and DAYTON detained for a while and then dismissed. Mr. CEPHAS WOODRUFF, one of the directors, it is stated was aware of the fellow's dishonest course some months ago and then privately warned him against continuing it. DAYTON was very adroit in his schemes, and managed to keep the books balanced. Notwithstanding this course of conduct, he was an esteemed member of the Clinton-avenue Reformed Church, and communed there last Sunday. He boarded in Academy-street, and was most respectably connected. Friday he left for his home in New-York State.

REPUBLICAN REORGANIZATION.

Meeting of the Committee of Twenty-One—A Committee of Five Appointed to Prepare a Plan.

A meeting of the Committee of twenty-one appointed at the late Republican County Convention over which Mr. WM. ORTON presided, was held last evening at the State Central Committee-rooms, at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Col. A. J. H. DUGANNE presided. The protest which was presented to the State Central Committee at its meeting on Thursday, (which was printed in the TIMES of Friday,) was read, and Mr. LAPAUGH moved that it be signed by the members of the Committee, printed in the Republican papers and in pamphlet form, and sent to every member of the State Central Committee. The motion was adopted.

Mr. LAPAUGH moved that a committee of five be appointed to adopt a plan in the event of reorganization. He remarked that this course was proper on the part of this Committee, for the reason that it was nominated for the purpose of assisting in reorganization, and if some plan could be adopted by which the Committee could co-operate with the State Committee, he believed that it would be agreeable to them. He suggested that the plan be reported to this Committee.

Mr. KINGSLEY was in favor of the motion, and that the Committee report forthwith. They had now been four months waiting for reorganization, and nothing had been done as yet. It was time something was done, and for one, he was tired of waiting for the action of the State Committee.

Mr. SPENCER moved that the Republican Party of the City be immediately reorganized, that the names of ten gentlemen from the several districts be handed in to the Chairman as a nucleus for the new organization; and that they be authorized to organize their several districts immediately, on the basis of the Committee of 1868. He proposed that this Committee at once proceed in this matter, and not wait for the State Central Committee any longer.

Mr. LAPAUGH thought that the motion which he had made carried the whole ground, as it could consider all the questions necessary to a reorganization. The Chairman regarded the proposition of Mr. SPENCER as a substitute, and as such only it could be entertained. He inquired if the substitute was seconded, whereupon a proxy for a gentleman from the Sixth District seconded it. The question was then raised that proxies could not be admitted. The Chairman decided that this was a meeting of the Committee of twenty-one, to which had been invited the Committee of twelve; also, that Mr. SIMPSON was entitled to act as proxy for Mr. ELLIOT. Mr. SPENCER then repeated his proposition, explaining what he meant, which was that prompt and energetic action was desired.

Mr. WILLIAM ORTON was invited to express his views. He said that last Fall he was of opinion that a reorganization should be effected at once; but, having invoked the aid of the State Committee, it seemed to him that it would be discourteous to them to take any action. When they became impressed with the needs of the party in this City they would, doubtless, take steps for an organization. A few weeks only would elapse ere the State Committee would act, and it was best to wait. If an attempt was made to organize it would lay their Committee open to the charge of being disorganizers. He, therefore, advocated the motion of Mr. LAPAUGH.

The question was then taken on the substitute offered by Mr. SPENCER, which was rejected by a vote of 16 in the affirmative and 3 in the negative, Mr. SPENCER declining to vote. Mr. LAPAUGH's motion was subsequently carried by acclamation, after which the Committee adjourned.

STATISTICS FOR THE WEEK.

Arrests, Fires, Marriages and Deaths—Bankruptcy Petitions—Table of Emigration, &c.

Thirteen hundred and three persons were arrested by the Police during the past week.

The Vital Statistics for the past week show 150 marriages, 490 births, and 500 deaths.

There were 54 males and 530 females provided with employment through the Free Labor Bureau during last week.

From the report of Fire Marshal MCSPEDON, it appears that there were thirty-one fires during the week, ending at noon yesterday, with an estimated loss of $105,018, and insurance to the amount of $700,184. Thirteen of these disasters were caused by carelessness, four by explosions of kerosene lamps, two by over-heated stoves, three by defective flues, and the remainder by various accidents.

During the week ending yesterday voluntary petitions in bankruptcy were filed by William M. Morgan and Edward C. Chamberlin. The following-named persons—Jacob Abrahams, Edward B. Buckley, George W. Murphy, Francis F. Cecil, Peter J. Ryan, John G. Savage, Jr., Geo. Teets, Leonard Pohl, Theodore H. Vetterlein and Bernhard Vetterlein, are adjudicated involuntary bankrupts; and Joseph A. Marsh received a discharge in bankruptcy.

There were 2,920 immigrants who arrived at Castle Garden during the month of January last, against 4,618 during the corresponding month last year. The arrivals in February to yesterday were 864. The nationality of those arriving during last month and those during January last year were as follows:

	1871.	1870.		1871.	1870.
Irish	424	1,012	West Indies	1	3
German	1,131	2,140	Nova Scotia	2	..
English	886	800	Japan	1	..
Scotch	133	300	S. America	1	..
Welsh	36	42	Canada	8	3
French	86	75	Russia	44	19
Spain	4	7	Greece	1	..
Swiss	17	29	Poland	29	22
Holland	15	6	Denmark	..	4
Norway	3	10	Mexico	..	4
Sweden	49	68	Turkey	..	1
Italy	48	69	Africa	..	2
Belgium	1	2			

Opening of the Arion Club-House.

The new club-house of the Arion Society, situate in St. Mark's-place, close upon the Bowery, was opened to the members of the Society and to their friends and guests, last evening. A grand concert, a supper and a ball were given as special attractions. The new house is exceedingly roomy and handsome. A concert hall, which will supply accommodations to about 800 persons, is its most prominent feature, but there are numerous reception and retiring rooms, and a spacious refreshment hall, and a vast oblong apartment intended for prandial occasions. Although the paint is scarcely dried upon the walls, and although the work of furnishing the club-house is not completed, the excellent condition of affairs was quite apparent, and elicited much flattering comment yesterday. In the musical entertainment which prefaced the supper and dance, Fraulein GAUL, an accomplished young pianist from Baltimore; Mme. KOCH-ORLOFF, soprano; Herr F. REMMERTZ, basso, and Herr WERNER, violoncellist, were heard. The noble chorus of the Arion and a full orchestra were in attendance also. During an intermission of the performance, Herr TRIACCA, President of the Arion, delivered an address of welcome, in which the sense, geniality and humor characterizing his speeches in previous affairs of equally festive order were once more shown. The carnival gatherings of the Arion are to begin at once, and their fresh and comfortable quarters will enable the organization to exalt to an even higher plane the princely hospitality they extend to visitors during the gay season.

Statistics of the Custom-House.

The following statistics show the business at the Custom-house for the month of January:

Amount of duties received by the Collector upon import sales, $5,914,988 89; increase over the preceding month, $947,132 94. Number of entries of merchandise for immediate consumption, 7,726; for warehousing, 1,686. Number of warehouse withdrawals, 9,288. Amount of duties received on such withdrawals, $6,095,041 78; increase over the preceding month, $3,366,771 29.

During the month 379 vessels were entered from foreign ports, and 166 from domestic. The number cleared for foreign ports was 288, and for domestic ports 262. Fourteen steam-ships arrived from European ports, and 3,389 steerage passengers were landed at the immigrant depot at Castle Garden. The amount of duties collected from steerage passengers was $533 85; from cabin passengers, $315 55.

Action of the Long Island Farmers Visit to the Eighteenth Ward Market.

The Committee appointed at the meeting of farmers at Jamaica, L. I., met yesterday at the Astor House and organized with the election of Mr. JOHN O'DONNELL, Chairman, and ROBERT W. PEARSALL, Secretary. Communications were received from the Manhattan Market Company of this City, and the Brooklyn Market offering certain market privileges to the farmers. Mr. VAN WYCK, of Brooklyn, suggested that Washington-avenue would be a good place for their market. The meeting then adjourned to wait upon Mayor HALL and Controller CONNOLLY.

In the afternoon the Committee, consisting of Mr. JOHN O'DONNELL, Jr., editor of the Jamaica *Standard*; Mr. ROBERT WILLETTS, President of the Farmers' Protective Union of Queens County; HENRY L. WYCKOFF, of New-Lots; JAMES H. LOTT and JAS. C. HENDRICKSON, of Jamaica; J. HOLMES VAN BRUNT, of Kings; FREDERICK RING and JAS. VAN SICLEN, visited the new Eighteenth Ward Market. They were met at the market by Chas. Nealis, Geo. Moore, John Herring, C. H. Herring, Jas. Murray, H. Priel, of the Market Association, and escorted by those gentlemen around the market and vicinity.

CRIME IN THE CITY.

Probable Fatal Affray Between Women—Arrests for Larceny and Receiving Stolen Goods—A Lawyer Charged with False Pretences—Picking Pockets by Newsboys—Search for a Divorce.

Coroner YOUNG was informed yesterday that Mrs. CATHARINE SOBREY, a native of Germany, was lying at her residence, at No. 500 West Fifty-first-street, in a dangerous condition, caused by injuries on the head, alleged to have been inflicted the 3d inst. by a Mrs. TYSON, her next door neighbor, while they were quarreling. The husband of the woman presented an affidavit to the effect that his wife was in such a condition that an ante-mortem examination would be necessary. Mrs. TYSON, the assailant, was arrested at the time of the assault, but was discharged by the Magistrate at the Yorkville Court. The case will be investigated.

ARTHUR C. SHERMAN, a lawyer, was arraigned before Justice HOGAN, yesterday, on a charge of false pretenses, in obtaining $25 from ALBERT J. SWIFT, of No. 375 Fourth-avenue, on a draft for $27 on SAMUEL CRUMP, of No. 75 Fulton-street, who denied that he owed SHERMAN anything. The counsel for the defense claimed that the prisoner had performed services in a divorce suit for CRUMP, and had a perfect right to draw the draft. The Magistrate held the accused to bail for further examination.

JOSEPH M. PORTLAND, a newsboy, aged eleven years, was detected yesterday in Printing-house square, picking pockets, and Justice HOGAN sent him to the Hart's Island School. JOSEPH said that nearly all the newsboys picked pockets whenever an occasion offered.

JOHN IRVING, of No. 701 East Twelfth-street, was sent to the residence of EGBERT JONES, at No. 46 Canal-street, on the 3d inst., to deliver a message. Before he left the house, IRVING crept upstairs and forcing open a room door succeeded in escaping with a gold and diamond watch belonging to Mrs. JONES, and valued at $75. He subsequently sold the watch to ISAAC LEVY, corner of Leonard and Baxter streets, for $20 in cash and a common silver watch, which he sold to a jeweler in Third-avenue for $4. Officer MONAHAN, of the Sixth Precinct, having ascertained these facts, arrested IRVING and LEVY. When arraigned before Justice HOGAN, IRVING confessed his guilt, and both he and LEVY were held for trial.

A barrel of sugar, valued at $30, disappeared, on Thursday, from the storehouse of OFFERMAN & Co., at the foot of Franklin-street. Detective FIELD, of the Fifth Ward, ascertained subsequently that ALBERT METZ, the carman employed by the firm, and HENRY WALKER, a colored man employed as watchman, had taken the sugar and sold it to MICHAEL HAYES, a junk-dealer, at No. 217 West-street, for $14. He accordingly arrested all three of the men and arraigned them before Justice HOGAN, yesterday, who held them for trial on the complaint of HENRY OFFERMAN. The stolen sugar had been removed from HAYES's junk-shop to another part of the City, but was yesterday mysteriously returned to the storehouse.

STEPHEN SHERLOCK, who was accused of uttering fraudulent bonds with the view of releasing certain whisky seized in a distillery, firm of which he was a member, was honorably discharged by Commissioner OSBORN, yesterday, the evidence adduced being insufficient to sustain a conviction.

At the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, before Judge FOWLER, a pretty married lady of seventeen, named Mrs. JOHN WALLACE, residing in No. 431 West Thirty-sixth-street, made application for a "cheap divorce" from her husband, on the ground that he was a brute. It appeared that about twelve months ago she changed her maiden name of TURL for that of WALLACE, but in the meantime, her husband not having succeeded in the world in accordance with her wishes, she desired singleblessedness again. Justice FOWLER informed her that he had no jurisdiction.

It was decided yesterday by Coroner YOUNG not to hold an inquest at present in the case of JAMES GALLAGHER, an ostler at the Boulevard Hotel, whose mysterious death leads to suspicion of foul play, as the Police are already investigating the case. The inquest will be held on the 17th inst.

A post-mortem examination was held yesterday in the case of GEORGE C. CLARKE, a private detective, by Dr. JOHN BEACH, who ascertained that death was caused by ossification of the heart.

An inquest was held yesterday in the case of LOUIS DAUB, the German who died from injuries sustained on the 25th ult., by being run over by a Second-avenue car, when the jury rendered a verdict of injuries sustained in some unknown manner.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

The Grand Jury of the Court of Oyer and Terminer sent to the District-Attorney, yesterday, a list of names of persons who are to be called upon to testify concerning the Broadway widening frauds. Among other things, the jury noticed that the property at Forty-second-street and Broadway, owned by Tammany, is 130 by 50 feet front. The widening would have taken off only 20 feet. The Commissioners awarded $150 a square foot for the area taken. At this price, a Broadway lot 25 by 100, in that neighborhood, would be worth $387,500.

A fire was discovered at 12 o'clock last night in the basement of No. 480 Broadway, occupied by S. MENDELSOHN, manufacturer of shirts, who sustained a loss of $1,000 on stock and sewing-machines; covered by $5,000 insurance in the London, Liverpool and Globe. The building was damaged to the extent of $200; fully insured. The other tenants sustained no losses. Origin of the fire unknown.

JOHN E. MURRAY, a lawyer doing business at No. 42 John-street, was brought before Commissioner BETTS by Deputy Marshal BERNHARD, yesterday, on a charge of having forged the name of JAMES F. DWIGHT, a register in bankruptcy, to a petition in bankruptcy. The accused was discharged on his own recognizance to appear for examination to-morrow.

At 8½ o'clock last evening a fire occurred on the third floor of No. 249 Madison-street, occupied as a dwelling by MORRIS LESSER, and caused by the fall of a lamp. The damage to the furniture is estimated at $500; covered by insurance in the Corn Exchange Company. Mrs. MILLS owns the building, and lost $200; insured in the United States Company.

Capt. C. N. BRACKETT, Special Agent United States Treasury, of Col. HOWE's department, yesterday seized, with the assistance of Inspector FIDEAU, the books and papers of the firm of PERKINS & GANONG, druggists, at No. 576 Third-avenue, who are charged with being concerned in the extensive smuggling of valuable drugs during the past year.

The Cotton Exchange is now making arrangements to obtain a new charter as a preliminary to the purchase of the property known as the Hanover Buildings. Some of the members opposed to the purchase threaten to apply for an injunction.

The Police found MARY MCNULTY, of No. 134 Delancey-street, yesterday afternoon, at the corner of Canal and Mott streets, in an intoxicated condition, and also suffering from a dose of opium. She declined to explain her motive, and being in a dangerous condition, was at once removed to Bellevue Hospital.

District-Attorney GARVIN denies that the Grand Jury has sent a list of names of persons to be called as witnesses in regard to the Broadway widening frauds, as was reported by a cotemporary yesterday. If such had been prepared it would have to be forwarded to him before any subpœnas could issue.

The statement that STEVENS, the ex-Maine official who committed suicide at the Tombs while awaiting sentence for stealing bonds at the Astor House, robbed Mr. A. HAYFORD, of Belfast, Me., of $10,000, is pronounced untrue by the latter gentleman.

JAMES H. O'CARRELL, who swindled WM. MONAGHAN, a boot manufacturer in Tenth-avenue, out of several dollars' worth of goods by representing himself as a priest, was sent to the Penitentiary for six months by Justice SHANDLEY, at the Court of Special Sessions, yesterday.

Yesterday, Prof. JAMES R. WOOD, of Bellevue Hospital, presented forty fine pictures to the Warden, Mr. T. S. BRENNAN, with a request that they should be hung up in Wards Nos. 16, 11 and 18, (the doctors' three surgical wards,) which was readily complied with.

The Board of Police Commissioners dismissed the following-named patrolmen from the Department, yesterday: CLAUDE OTTIGORE, Sixth Precinct; JAMES GUY, Twenty-third; WM. O'BRIEN, First, and FREDERICK O. SCHROEDER, of the Eighteenth Precinct.

The Irish exiles have given up their rooms at Sweeny's Hotel and retired to private life. Yesterday they received a few visits, but were, during the most part of the day, engaged in packing up their effects preparatory to removal.

Rev. JAMES H. RYLAND, D. D., of St. James' Episcopal Church of Chicago has accepted a call to St. Marks' Church in this City, and will enter upon his duties on or before March 1.

BROOKLYN.

An inquest was held yesterday, by Coroner JONES, in the case of FREDERICK D. OGDEN, who committed suicide by cutting his throat, on Friday. It was discovered that the deceased, a few months ago, was so affected by the loss of some money in real estate that he became insane. Since then he had made several attempts at self-destruction, but did not in any way succeed until the time in question, when seeing his mother with a knife in her hand, he first attempted to wrest it from her, but failing in that, forced his throat against the blade while it still remained in her hand. A verdict in accordance with the facts was rendered.

At a meeting of the directors of the Academy of Music held on Friday night, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, H. E. PIERREPONT; Vice-President, ALEX. M. WHITE; Treasurer, ISAAC H. FROTHINGHAM; Secretary, E. D. PLIMPTON.

About 4 o'clock yesterday morning Deputy Collector GIBERSON seized 400 gallons of whisky at the corner of North Ninth and First streets, E. D., for violation of the Internal Revenue law. The property is said to belong to one PATRICK HUGHES.

JAMES BARTLETT, a car driver, was convicted yesterday of committing a brutal assault on JAMES RICHARDS, at the corner of Hicks-street and Fulton-avenue, and was sent by Justice RIELLY to the Penitentiary for thirty days.

Considerable scandal has been created in the city by the alleged discovery of the fact that the dead bodies at the Long Island Hospital are frequently so exposed that rats sometimes devour the flesh.

FREDERICK SMITH, a colored thief, stole some clothes from the yard of Dr. TUCKER, on Tuesday last, and, being convicted yesterday, was sent to the Penitentiary by Justice RIELLY for six months.

Ex-Collector S. R. HARLOW, the newly-appointed United States Marshal for the Eastern District, formally assumed control of his office yesterday morning.

Early yesterday morning the grocery store of HODGES & BUTTS, at the corner of Park and Vanderbilt avenues, was entered by thieves and robbed of about $200 worth of tea.

TIMOTHY GLYNN was sent to the Penitentiary for six months yesterday by Justice DELMAR for breaking into the house of Mrs. PURCEL, No. 288 Hicks-street.

The dwelling-house of Mr. THOMAS SULLIVAN, at the corner of Fulton and Reed avenues, was entered by burglars Friday night and robbed of $210 in currency.

The Aldermanic Committee on Lamps and Gas have contracted for the erection of 1,000 new lamps in the city, at a cost of $5 50 a piece.

LONG ISLAND.

Yesterday morning the body of an unknown man, about sixty-five years of age, was found in Liberty-avenue, near Van Wick-avenue, Jamaica. An inquest was held by Coroner ALLEN, and the jury gave a verdict of death from exposure.

The Eureka Fertilizing Company of Shelter Island have made proposals to the citizens of Greenport, Sag Harbor and Shelter Island to pay one-half toward establishing a steam ferry between those places, provided a road will be built to the dock.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of Flushing on Friday, a proposition to reconsider the motion indorsing the Flushing Water Company bill, which is now pending before the Legislature, was lost.

NEW-JERSEY.

Rev. Dr. CATHER, an eminent London clergyman will preach at St. Paul's M. E. Church, at Newark, this evening. Dr. CATHER comes to this country to submit to the American churches a proposition to form an International Christian Moral Science Association.

The Board of Managers of the New-Jersey Baptist State Convention whose object is to aid indigent churches, held its quarterly meeting in Lambertville a day or two ago. The Board has twenty-four churches at present to assist. The New-Jersey Baptist Education Society also held a meeting at the same place. The purposes of this society are to aid young men preparing for the ministry. Thirty-three are at present under its patronage.

During the blasting operations near the toll-gate on the Paterson plank-road, yesterday morning, a fearful explosion ensued. A rock weighing between 200 and 300 pounds was hurled to a great height, and in descending burst through the roof of JOHNSON's—the gate-keeper's—house, burying itself in the floor. Although there were six persons in the house at the time, no one was in the least injured.

JAMES ARMSTRONG, of Morristown, while engaged in examining a loaded revolver, at Newark, yesterday, accidentally pulled the trigger and shot himself in the left hand. The ball, after shattering the bones of his hand, passed across the room and entered the hand of Mr. DAVID W. FLURY. It is thought that Mr. ARMSTRONG may lose his hand.

ISAAC WALTON, a wealthy merchant doing business in New-York, was arrested yesterday, at his residence at Hoboken, and arraigned before Justice WHITNEY, on a charge of insulting his servant-maid, MARY CASEY, and refusing to pay her wages. He paid the money and was then discharged.

It was discovered early yesterday morning that the shoe-finding store of WILLIAM S. MERKER, No. 82 Market-street, Newark, had been entered by burglars, and that stock to the amount of $546 had been taken.

The new charter for Camden has passed both Houses of the New-Jersey Legislature, and will go into effect on the 1st of March. The city has been divided into eight wards, instead of three as heretofore.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—A private letter from the steamer *Plymouth*, dated Villa Franca, Jan. 19, states that Admiral Boggs expected to reach there in a day or two, when Admiral Glisson would transfer to him the European Squadron and return home.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 11.—American Securities opened fair, and grew better toward the close. Stocks were firm. The course of the market during the day is indicated by the following table:

	11½ A. M.	2½ P. M.
Consols for money	92⅛	92⅛
Consols for account	92¼	92¼
United States 5-20s, 1862	90⅝	91⅛
United States 5-20s, 1865, old	90⅜	90⅜
United States 5-20s, 1867	89⅞	89⅞
United States 10-40s	87	87⅛
Illinois Central Railroad Shares	109	109
Erie Railroad Shares	18¼	18¼
Atlantic and Gt. West. Shares	28⅛	28⅛

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 11.—COTTON—The market opened steady; Middling Uplands, 7⅜d.; Middling Orleans, 7¾d. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales. Also close steady; Middling Uplands, 7⅜d.; Middling Orleans, 7¾d.; sales of the day 10,000 bales, including 1,000 for speculation and export; sales of Cotton on ship named to sail during February or March, from Savannah or Charleston, at 7⅜d. for Middling, and from New-Orleans at 7½d. for Middling Orleans.

THE COTTON MOVEMENT.—LIVERPOOL, Feb. 10.—Arrived Feb. 10, ship General Skolfield, from Savannah Jan. 12, with 3,996 bales of Cotton; ship Peruvian, from Savannah Jan. 9, with 3,560 bales; bark Douglass Castle, from Savannah Jan. 7, with 2,011 bales; total, 9,567 bales.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 11.—Arrived Feb. 10, steamer *City of London*, from New-York Jan. 30, with 1,254 bales of Cotton; Feb. 11, steamer *Russia*, from New-York, Feb. 1, 1,035 bales; Feb. 11, bark *Sarah E. Cann*, from Savannah Jan. 10, 2,187 bales; total, 4,476 bales.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 11.—BREADSTUFFS—Corn, 35s. 9d. ℔ quarter for new; Peas, 42s. ℔ quarter for Canadian. PRODUCE—Petroleum, 1s. 6d. for Spirits. Oats closed 3s. 3d. Pork, 102s. 6d.

[Advertisement.]

WOULD YOU HAVE A TRUSS certain to accomplish the best results possible? Go to the Rugg's Truss Office, No. 2 Barclay-st.

Passengers Sailed.

FEB. 11—*In steam-ship City of Brussels, for Liverpool.*—Mme. Hughes, Mrs. M. M. Ziegler, Mrs. J. Conolly, Mr. House and friend, Henry Griffiths, R. V. Buckle, Albert Nelson, John Elvers, S. Crain, Henry Carr, John Horton, Geo. Dimsdale, H. Berimer, Prof. Hopkins, W. R. Hopkins, Wm. Edward Thetford, Jas. G. Shevron, Samuel Price, Ambrose Adams, Thos. Pearson, J. H. Peters.

In steam-ship San Jacinto, for Savannah.—Miss M. A. Porter, Miss Van Oman, C. H. R. Doringlo, Capt. Thos. McKinney, Mrs. Clara Byrne and child, Thos. Rorke, Chas. H. Howe, Miss A. Howe, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. T. Thacher, Mrs. A. Haywood, Miss Douglass, H. Richmond, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Dow, A. Marquette, Mrs. E. Higgins and 2 children, Miss C. Griswold, Mrs. Geo. J. Alden, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Fayerweather, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Denny, Miss Nettie Caroth, W. H. Keith, W. J. Gill, W. H. Jackson, Miss V. A. Lynch, the Misses Hull, W. S. Abbott, Mrs. B. Harts, W. H. Bullock, Mr. Goodwin.

In steam-ship Huntsville, for Savannah.—J. R. Gregory, Wm. F. Stewart, Mrs. E. A. Towns, W. Tamara, J. R. Galbraith, Jno. Nelson, V. H. Gilman, Miss Nelson and servant, Mrs. Buckley and child, John W. Day, Thomas Hynes and lady, James Curtin, Geo. Munson and lady.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship H. Chauncey, from Aspinwall.—Miss Larimia Lane, Dr. H. C. Buden, John T. Taylor, Geo. R. Sanderson, J. T. McLean and wife, D. H. Crow, Miss Katie Brun, Mr. Warren, Geo. Warren, Mrs. Bailey Osgood Carney, R. Nelson, wife and 2 children, F. A. Douglas, wife and infant, Mrs. Ann W. Chase and 4 children, Miss Alice St. Clair, M. A. Maher, Mrs. and Miss Carpenter, Chas. Bailey, O. J. Meade, J. M. Doud, H. Bragdin, Mrs. Randolph, Capt. Eastman, U. S. N., Mrs. Maltus, Capt. Truxton, U. S. N., Mr. Pertuset and wife, Mr. Jamison, S. Kurt, S. Rubenstein, J. Kumnset, C. Peris, H. Anthony, A. Barnett, Mr. Moffatt, A. Gans, Philip Valentine, A. Morgan, Dr. Yenit, R. Wilson, Capt. G. L. Comey, H. E. Jones, G. W. Christopher, J. M. Grimes, W. W. Rhoades, D. T. Lane, J. W. Booth, G. H. Coursen, Emanuel E. Lewin, R. A. W. Holwell, T. J. Cisneros, A. A. Fernanda.

In steam-ship Vigo, from Savannah.—A. A. Tripp, Mrs. A. A. Tripp, H. L. Desmarets, David Law, A. Fisher, Margaret Farrell, Thos. Conkin, Fred Hetche, Robt. Winning, C. W. Lee, W. H. Lorentzen, Edward Hunter, S. D. Groover, N. Berliner, Capt. S. Smith, Jacob Smith, F. Timoney.

FEB. 11—*In steam-ship Pennsylvania, from Liverpool.*—Mr. and Mrs. Wood and child, Mr. and Mrs. Lagos, Mr. Cohen, Mr. Hagmacher, Mr. Hay, Mr. McAdam, Miss Mott, Capt. Walker, Chas. McKalvey, and 50 in the steerage.

NEWSPACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. SIMONTON, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.....6:58 | Sun sets.....5:31 | Moon rises 12:55
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook..1:00 | Gov. Island..1:49 | Hell Gate...3:37

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Feb. 11.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Tripoli, (Br.,) Sowerby, Liverpool, Chas. G. Francklyn; Perit, Gardner, Hamilton, (Bermuda,) William H. Webb; Geo. Cromwell, Clapp, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Emily B. Souder, Crowell, New-Orleans, Frederic Baker; San Jacinto, Hazard, Savannah, Wm. R. Garrison; Nereus, Bearse, Boston, W. P. Clyde; Donau, (N. G.,) Ernst, Bremen, Oelrich & Co.; Lodona, Hovey, New-Orleans, Chas. H. Mallory & Co.; Clyde, Kennedy, Galveston via Key West, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Ashland, Moore, Fernandina, James Hand; Huntsville, Crowell, Savannah, Robert Lowden & Co.; Wyanoke, Bourne, Norfolk, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Geo. B. Upton, Roberts, Richmond, &c., Washington & Co.; Zoe, (Br.,) Shackford, Brest, F. C. Schmidt; Havana, Pennington, Havana, F. Alexandre & Sons; Manhattan, Woodhull, Charleston, H. R. Morgan & Co.; John W. Garrett, McLaughlin, Baltimore, W. Dalzell & Co.; Volunteer, Jones, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Ships Glenallen, (Br.,) Sheldon, Liverpool, E. E. Morgan's Sons; Bessie Parker, (Br.,) Cox, Amsterdam, James W. Elwell & Co.; India, (Br.,) Savery, Glasgow, Peabody, Willis & Co.

Barks Nictaux, (Br.,) Slocomb, Queenstown or Falmouth for orders, Crandall, Berteaux & Co.; Quickstep, Chase, San Francisco, Chas. Comstock & Co.; Iron Age, Crabtree, Gettysburg, Tupper, Beattie & Co.

Brigs New-York, (Ital.,) Savresse, Naples, Funch, Edye & Co.; Nigretta, Jordan, Arroyo, P. R., R. P. Buck & Co.; Annie, (Br.,) McDonald, St. Johns, N. F., Richard S. Currie & Co.; James Miller, Thombs, Zaza, (Cuba,) Miller & Houghton; W. Greenough, (Br.,) Munroe, Cardenas, Brett, Son & Co.; B. F. Nash, Dow, Cardenas, W. Ray & Co.; Linia, (Br.,) Hill, St. Jago de Cuba, Youngs & Co.; Ethel Bolton, (Br.,) Heney, Matanzas, Heney & Parker; Surf, Thompson, Caibarien, Fowler & Joya.

Schrs. Walter Scott, (Br.,) Syphens, St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Sons; S. L. Crocker, Thrasher, Providence; Gen. Putnam, Knightson, San Andreas via Old Providence, Jos Eneas; Julia A. Decker, Dunton, St. Martins, W. I., H. A. Vatable & Son; Anna M. Dickenson, (new,) Dickenson, Jacksonville, Van Brunt & Slaght; Kate Walker, Warren, Jacksonville, Warren Ray & Co.; R. W. Brown, Wicks, Wilmington, N. C., Jonas Smith & Co.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Henry Chauncey, Gray, Aspinwall Feb. 2, via Kingston 6th, with mdse. and passengers to Pacific Mail Steam-ship Co. Feb. 8, at 8 A. M., lat. 28 07, lon. 74 23, spoke steam-ship Rising Star, hence for Aspinwall—all well; same date, lat. 28 25, lon. 74 18, fell in with and sent a boat alongside of brig G. T. Tompkins, of St. Johns, dismasted, water-logged and abandoned.

Steam-ship Caledonia, (Br.,) Ovenstone, Glasgow Jan. 21, with mdse. and 61 passengers to Henderson Bros. Experienced fearfully bad weather during the whole passage, being a succession of heavy gales from the westward; carried away some of our sails, breakwater, part of deck-rail, &c.; Sept. 4, lat. 42 N., lon. 51 04 W., passed a steamer named The Commodore, bound W.

Steam-ship Pennsylvania, (Br.,) Lawson, Liverpool Jan. 20, and Queenstown 21st, with mdse. and 62 passengers to F. W. J. Hurst. Experienced heavy westerly gales throughout the passage; Feb. 8, lat. 40 51, lon. 62 29, spoke a West India and Pacific steam-ship bound E.; 11th, off Fire Island, steam-ship City of Brussels, hence for Liverpool.

Steam-ship General Meade, Sampson, New-Orleans Feb. 4, and the bar same day at 5½ P. M., with mdse. and passengers to Fred. Baker. Had remarkably fine weather the entire passage; 10th inst., 75 miles N. of Cape Hatteras, passed steam-ship MorroCastle hence for Havana and Nassau; same time steam-ship General Barnes do. for Savannah.

Steam-ship Virgo, Bulkley, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steam-ship Hatteras, Lawrence, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Regulator, Freeman, Wilmington, N. C., with naval stores, &c., to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Ship Neptune, Peabody, Liverpool Dec. 24, with mdse. and 3 passengers to C. H. Marshall & Co. Had very fine weather up to the Banks, since then have had a succession of westerly gales and very cold weather; Jan. 25, Salvador Alls, seaman, and a native of Italy, fell from the mizzen topsail-yard on deck, and died in a few minutes after. Have been 11 ds. W. of George's Shoals; seamen much crippled with frost, and ship loaded badly with ice.

Ship Orion, (of Boston,) Taylor, Callao Sept. 13, via Montevideo, 54 ds., with guano to order—vessel to master. Passed Cape Horn Oct. 16, and had thence to the equator light S. E. winds; crossed the equator Jan. 11, in lon. 29 30; thence strong N. E. trades; has been 18 ds. N. of lat. 30; Jan. 19, John Quigley, seaman, slipped on deck and broke his leg; the Orion put into Montevideo in distress, (before reported;) has been 2 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Ship Frolic, Bush, Liverpool Dec. 23, with mdse. to John A. McGaw. Throughout the month of January experienced light variable winds from W. N. W. to N. N. W., with fine and beautiful weather; have been 20 ds. to the westward of lon. 55, with very changeable weather and some severe gales; had to run in the Gulf twice to get thawed up, the ship being unmanageable with ice. Feb. 4, on George's Banks, while lying to, lost lower maintopsail; took a pilot off Fire Island from boat Jas. W. Elwell No. 7.

Ship John Tucker, (of Boston,) Taylor, San Francisco Oct. 13, with mdse. to Geo. D. Sutton.

Bark Joshua Loring, (of Boston,) Loring, Old Harbor, Jam., 22 ds., via Delaware Breakwater 3 ds., with logwood to Solomon de Cordova—vessel to master. Had fine weather.

Bark Eben, (of Whitehaven,) Wise, Rio Janeiro 54 ds., with coffee to L. E. Amsinck & Co.—vessel to master.

Brig Alfaratta, (of Portland,) Wallace, Greytown, Nic., 53 ds., with hides and rubber to Stout Bros.—vessel to Warren Ray & Co. Put into Smithville, N. C., Jan. 26, short of provisions, with loss of mainboom and sails; was detained 3 ds. repairing. Had strong N. W. winds the entire passage; was 7 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Brig Iza, (of Searsport,) Thompson, Wilmington, N. C., 7 ds., with naval stores and cotton to R. P. Buck & Co. Had variable weather.

Schr. Abby L. Dow, (of Philadelphia,) Young, Caibarien 11 ds., with sugar, &c., to Galway & Casado—vessel to master. Has been 5 ds. N. of Hatteras, with strong N. W. winds.

Schr. Nellie F. Burgess, Burgess, Charleston 10 ds., with lumber to J. H. Bentley.

WIND—Sunset, light, N. W.; clear.

Sailed.

Steam-ships Donau, for Bremen; City of Brussels and Tripoli, for Liverpool; Havana, for Havana; Perit, for Bermuda; Lodona, Emily B. Souder and George Cromwell, for New-Orleans; Clyde, for Galveston; San Jacinto and Huntsville, for Savannah; Manhattan, for Charleston; Wyanoke and George B. Upton, for Norfolk, &c.

Below.

Bark Hetterdale, (Norw.,) Torresson, from Rio Janeiro 42 ds.

Brig Hyperion, Woodbury, from Cardenas, with sugar, &c., to J. H. Winchester, (by pilot-boat J. D. Jones, No. 15.)

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Feb. 11.—Arr. steamer Aries, from Philadelphia.

The schr. Mariano, from South Amboy for Portland, was sunk on Nantucket Bar on the night of the 4th inst. The vessel and cargo are a total loss. The crew were saved, but badly frostbitten.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 11.—Arr. brig Marcellona, from Havana; schrs. Ella Matthews, from Baltimore; G. H. Squire, from Baltimore; M. J. Russell, from Norfolk, Va.; Mollie, from New-York; steamers Falcon, from Baltimore; Charleston, from New-York.

Sld. steamer Champion, for New-York.

FORTRESS MONROE, Feb. 11.—The ship General Butler, from Callao, ordered from Capes to New-York, spoke on the 8th inst. the ship Orion, from Callao, for Hampton Roads.

Arr. schrs. Murford, Turbee, from Windsor; E. & L. Marts, from Charleston, for Richmond.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Feb. 11—Arr. brig Lindheim, from Rio, for orders.

Passed in for Baltimore, brig James, from Pernambuco.

In the Roads, brigs Canada and Virginia Dare, bound out.

Wind N. E.

HOLMES' HOLE, Feb. 10, A. M.—Arr. brig Kenneth, (Br.,) from Boston; schrs. A. B. Baxter, (Br.,) Cornwallis, N. S., New-York; Robert J. Leonard, (Br.,) St. John, N. B., Providence.

Sld. bark Nannie F. Bell; brigs David Bugbee and Kenneth, (Br.;) schrs. F. W. Alton, Winged Racer, N. B. Hawes and Antelope, (Br.)

SAVANNAH, Ga., Feb. 11.—Arr. schr. Mary D. Haskell, from Boston.

Cld. steam-ships San Salvador, for New-York; Montgomery, for New-York; Wyoming, for Philadelphia; schrs. Sarah Bruen, for Jacksonville, Ga.; Ella, for Brashear City, La.; bark Topeka, for Falmouth and orders.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Feb. 11.—Steamer Rebecca Clyde cld. for Baltimore.

Spoken.

Jan. 8, lat. —, lon. 29, spoke ship Baltic, from San Francisco, for Liverpool; 28th, lat. 25 5, N., lon. 61 W., ship Missouri, from Rio Janeiro, for New-York.

Feb. 8, lat. 37, lon. 75, spoke schr. Clara Smith, from Surinam, for New-York, 13 ds. out.

Foreign Ports.

The steam-ship Alaska, Capt. Maury, from New-York 22d ult., for Hong Kong via Suez Canal, arrived at Gibraltar morning of the 7th inst. All well.

ASPINWALL, U. S. C., Feb. 2.—Arr. Jan. 19, schr. Marie and bark Midas, from New-York; 21st, Brig Maggie Vail, Baltimore; 23d, steam-ship Elbe, Kingston, Jam.; 26th, U. S. gun-boat Nipsic, Key West; schr. Simeona, coastwise; 27th, schr. Sophia, coastwise; 29th, steam-ship Henry Chauncey, New-York; 30th, schr. Ocean Belle, coastwise; 31st, schrs. Maria and Electric Spark; Feb. 2, brig Colodna, Baltimore.

Departures—Jan. 18, steam-ship Ocean Queen, New-York; 20th, schr. M. C. Mosely, Pensacola; 24th, bark Edward Putnam, Matanzas; brig Nellie Mitchel, Cienfuegos; schr. Adventurer, Belize; steam-ship Venezuelan, Liverpool; 25th, steam-ship Elbe, Carthagena; 27th, brig Isabella, New-York; schr. Sophia, Old Providence; 28th, U. S. gun-boat Nipsic; schr. Maria; 29th, schr. C. E. Gibson, Cienfuegos; 31st, schrs. Ocean Belle, Ada F. Whitney, Trinidad; Feb. 1, steam-ship Henry Chauncey, New-York.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

QUEENSTOWN, Feb. 10.—The Cunard steam-ship Russia, Capt. Lott, from New-York Feb. 1, touched at this port today and proceeded to Liverpool.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—The steam-ship Deutschland, of the Bremen line, from New-York for Bremen Jan. 28, arrived out yesterday.

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TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

LOST—A LADY'S GOLD HUNTING-CASE Watch. The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning the same to A. RUMBILL & CO., No. 223 Broadway.